The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. No. [illegible]

2--- BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 3 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

"But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies."

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru ..	6th Jan.	11th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	2nd "	13th "
Shinsei Maru ..	2nd "	16th "
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	24th "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About		
1929. 4th Jan. 6 P.M.	Moolta[illegible] ..	Colombo and Australia.
*6th "	Sydney Maru	Straits & Japan.
*8th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Malo[illegible] ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Nol[illegible]era ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Moolta[illegible] ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929 3rd Jan.	Baroda	Bu[illegible] via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th "	Varela	[illegible] via Karachi.
5th "	Chakla	Karachi via Porbander, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
7th "	Vita	Karachi via Porbander Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
9th "	Ellora	Mombasa only.
[illegible] "	Karagola	East & South Africa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for patieulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Fri[illegible]gs when accommodation is not [illegible] for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bu[illegible]rch.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA [illegible]

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	[illegible]
*Fukui Maru ..	6750	13 Dec.	[illegible]
*Tomiura Maru	3821	[illegible] Jan.	[illegible]
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	[illegible]
*Murogan Maru ..	5374	31 Dec.	[illegible]
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	8 "	[illegible]
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	[illegible]
*Nagato Maru ..	5001	16 "	[illegible]
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 "	31 "
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 [illegible]	13 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 "	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	28 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	For San Francisco
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	[illegible] Jan.	30 Jan.
Kiyo Maru ..	20000	[illegible] Feb.	12 Feb.

[illegible] are Orient-Seattle, South American East [illegible] Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

[illegible] Reduced [illegible]

Cheapest Round-the-World tour [illegible] and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. [illegible]9, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 2325, Hunum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Sure Cure
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
TheAtank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1-2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please [illegible]

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April-May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

& TURKAT REPORTS till 8-11|28 and GINNERS REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place. WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH PALMIST.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS BONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co. Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" [illegible]

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

[illegible] conditions as to Automatic Extension Assurance, Loan and [illegible] Values, [illegible]ival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are [illegible] the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" [illegible] satisfaction of making provision [illegible] family.

Applications for Agencies are in[illegible]

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
[illegible]TTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—10 Clerks for Railway and other Departments. Apply with two annas Stamp to Manager SINCERO, Delhi.

A R1359.

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31573

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

READY TO LET on reasonable rents for High Class Hindu families only at Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema, close to tramway, Railway, and Bus Stations in buildings known as HANUMAN TERRACES convenient blocks, rooms, shops, garrages, fitted with Electric lights and sufficient convenience of water-pipes. Apply on premises between hours 9 and 10-30 a.m. to V. P. TOPRANI, constituted attorney of Mulji Lakhmidas, receiver in High Court suit No. 1271 of 1926.

1348

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LT. Bombay 2.

L 31431

BOOKS.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK."

EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive.". Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.

L 30723A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICE

BIDS for the sale of the New Cambay Match Factory will be accepted by the Administrator, Cambay State, in his Office at 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 7th January ,1929. Those willing to offer their bids are requested to be present at the time when conditions of sale will be read over.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "MURORAN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 31st December, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No Survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS for the annual supplies will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year ending 31st March 1930, on the dates mentioned below against each group.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay not later than 1-0 p.m., (Bombay Time). All Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed tenders for .....

MONDAY, 14th JANUARY 1929.

Schedule Nos.	Description.	Tender Deposit. Rs.
1	Ammonia & Calcium Chloride	40
2	Baskets Bamboo of Sorts	200
3	Baskets Cane & Cane	60
4	Belting Patent	150
5	Belting Leather	40
6	Bins Sanitary	140
7	Bolts with Nuts Hexagonal Heads	70
8	Bolts with Nuts Snap Head Square Neck	20
9	Brooms Goa	450
10	Brushes	50
11	Brushes Sweeping 3 Heads	90
12	Buckets Galvanized	40
13	Canvas	100
14	Charcoal and Firewood	350
15	Cloth Dungree	120
16	Coke Foundry	40
17	Enamelware and Lampware	60
18	Electric Goods, Cables and Wires	250
19	Electric Goods Lamps	250
20	Electric Accessories	100

MONDAY, 21st JANUARY 1929.

21	Files and Rasps	40
22	Globes, Glass	20
23	Lanterns tin	70
24	Handles and Ladders	10
25	Hardware (General)	70
26	" (Special)	50
27	" (Aldrops) Bolts, Hasps, etc.)	20
28	Hardware (Gauze and Netting).	20
29	" Ghamelas or Mortor Pans	40
31	Hardware (Wire of Sorts)	30
32	Leather Goods	50
33	" Hide Country	70
35	Locks Brass and Iron	50
36	Metal (Sheets Iron Corrugated and Plain)	100
37	Metals	150
38	" (Steel mild Plates)	250
39	" (Steel mild Angles and Tees)	50
40	Metals (Steel mild Flat)	150
41	" (Steel mild Round)	150

MONDAY, 28th JANUARY 1929.

43	Metal (Pig Iron)	20
44	" (Scrap Aluminium)	100
45	Mats and Matting	100
46	Miscellaneous Stores Sundry Items	70
47	Miscellaneous Stores Special Items	250
48	Miscellaneous Stores Wooden Articles	30
49	Miscellaneous Stores Galvanized Iron and tin articles	40
50	Motor Accessories	130
51	Nails for Bullocks Shoes pins and Shoes	250
52	Nails of Sort and Tacks	50
53	Nose Strings	30
54	Nuts, Rivets and Washers	50
55	Oils Castor, Cocoanut & Sweet	250
56	Oil Kerosene	900
57	Oil Linseed & Turpentine	100
58	Grease and Oils	250
59	Oil Motor (Light Crank Case)	350
69	" Mineral	150
61	" Mineral (Heavy Engine)	170
121	Coats Water Proof	350

MONDAY 4TH FEBRUARY 1929.

62	Paint Varnish etc.	50
63	Paint Moist	150
64	Packing	160

TENDERS.

Schedule Nos.	Description.	Tender Deposit.
65	Paulin Canvas	200
66	Pitch and Tar	70
67	Plumbers Stores	20
68	Pesterine	900
69	Rope Coir & Rubber Hand	200
70	Line and Rope Cotton	20
72	Rubber Goods	70
73	Screws of Sorts	20
74	Shafts Wooden for Picks and Powras & Poles Nowgany	80
74A.	Vent Shaft etc., Galvanized	60
75	Salt, Soap and Soda	400
76	Shipchandlers Stores	50
77	Spindles and Clack Valves Brass for Hydrants	70
78.	Steel Cast	30
79	Tools Sundry	50
80	Tools, Augers and Spanners	20

MONDAY 11TH FEBRUARY 1929.

82	Tubes and Tyres for Motor & Bicycles	150
83	Tyres Solid Band	650
84	" " Giant	1,500
85	Waste Cotton	400
86	Yarn Spun	100
101	Iron Castings Specials (Water Work)	350
102	Iron Castings Ordy. Water Works	300
103	Iron Castings Ordy. Test selected Drge. articles	900
104	Timber (Country Teak)	400
105	" (Teakwood Moulmein)	600
106	" Miscellaneous	1,000
107	Bed Sheets	80
108	Blankets	40
109	Cloth Bandage	30
110	" Oil & Rubber Sheeting	70
111	" pieces & ready made articles	150
112	Sundry Hand made articles	350

MONDAY 18TH FEBRUARY 1929.

113	Clothing to Municipal Staff	250
114	" "	300
115	" "	200
116	" "	150
117	" "	300
118	" " &	200
122	Coats Woollen	100
123	Blankets or Cumblees	350
124	Umbrellas	130
125	Disinfectants	900
127	Galvanized Pipes	300
128	Galvanized Fittings	300
129	Ferrules, Cocks and Taps, etc.	300
130	Brass Broom Ribs	30
131	Picks and Powras	100
132	Wool Lead	40
133	Lead Pig	500
134	Hose Canvas	1,500
135	Hose I. R. Lined	250

(1) Tenders and Contract forms will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned on payment of Re. 1 for a set of each agreement form and annas four (4) for a set of each Schedule. The required information will be given to the tenderer on an application to the undersigned. TENDERS WILL NOT BE SENT BY V. P. P.

(2) Tender deposit should not be enclosed in the sealed cover, but should be separately paid in the Chief Accountant's Office.

(3) The names of all partners of the Contracting firms should be specified in the tender.

(4) The Tenderers have (a) to fill in the figures in the column of amounts, (b) to note the totals on each page, in case any schedules cover more than one page, and (c) to work out the final figures at the end of each Schedule. Any irregularity on this point may justify the rejection of the tender.

(5) Rates should be legibly written. Erasures or corrections in figures without tenderers' initials will render the tender liable to rejection.

(6) The would-be tenderers are at liberty to peruse the figures of actual supplies in the proceeding three years in the office of the undersigned during office hours.

(7) All the samples in respect of tenders lodged in the manner prescribed above should be sent separately to the undersigned giving reference to the tender for which they are meant.

(8) Tenderers wishing to give any particulars about the articles offered by them are particularly requested to write such particulars separately for each individual schedule and not embody them in one general letter.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
566, De Lisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.

31584

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

PETROL.

The INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.'S official selling rates to the Public are:—

Bulk (ex Kerbside Pumps)—Rs. 1-0-6 per gallon.

Packed (in 2-gallon sealed cans)—Rs. 1-1-6 per gallon. The Company's dealers are strictly instructed to abide by these rates.

INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

31576

PUBLIC NOTICE.

"RADHAKRISHNA DRAWING STORES"

THE BUSINESS in DRAWING MATERIALS & STATIONARY, hitherto conducted under the name and style of "K. K. BHAI RAMCHANDRA" at Bombay and which is now under my sole possession and control together with the good-will and stock-in-trade thereof, will henceforth be carried on by me under the NEW NAME AND STYLE of "RADHAKRISHNA DRAWING STORES."

MAHADEO KRISHNA RUPJI,
Sole Proprietor.

336, Girgaon Road,
Bombay, 3rd January, 1929.

R1365

GADARWADA-GOTITORIA BRANCH LINE.

WITH effect from 1st January, 1929, the Gadarwada-Gotitoria branch line of this railway comprising the following stations will be CLOSED for booking of traffic of all descriptions:—

SUKA KHERI
GOTITORIA
MOHPANI.

J. A. TOWER,

Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay 20-11.28.

31386

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO. (LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DE LISLE ROAD, PAREL, KNOWN AS THE GLOBE MILLS.

Under instructions received from the Official Liquidators of the Globe Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (In Liquidation) and in exercise of the powers granted to them by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will offer for sale by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th January 1929, at their rooms, 120 Apollo Street, Bombay at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), the undermentioned property in one lot, unless sold by private treaty by that date:—

LAND: All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold New Salt Batty Land or Ground situated at Mingut Mandly at De Lisle Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement 55,696 square yards or thereabouts.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situated at Mingut Mandly, at De Lisle Road, Parel, containing by admeasurement 278.4 square yards or thereabouts.

BUILDINGS: Consisting of two main blocks, a three storeyed structure and a large weaving shed together with a number of out-buildings all substantially built and maintained in an excellent state of repair.

PLANT: Comprising 29,000 spindles and 792 Looms with a full compliment of AUXILIARY Machinery, including 5 motors, 2 transformers, 2.7 bowl calendars, full system of humidifiers and sprinklers, dyeing plant, tools, appliances, etc.

ALSO AS A SEPARATE LOT:—

The whole of the stocks of Cotton and Yarn in Process.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Official Liquidators, C/O Messrs A. F. Ferguson & Co., Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

SHARES

Featureless

[illegible]NG ALOOF

[illegible]r (100) 13-1/2 212-8
[illegible] Cotton (20) 75 xd. 1510
[illegible]ji Dharamsey (180) nil 58-12.
[illegible] United (250) Rs. 25,500.
[illegible] (90) 85.
[illegible](50) 28 p.c. 170.
[illegible]Sassoon (190) 73-12
[illegible] Goculdas (1000) 60, 1350.
[illegible]at Mills (250) (100) 23 240.
[illegible] Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 225
[illegible] Mills (100) 7-1/2 102 8
[illegible]ls (250) 503-12
[illegible] (100) (yr. 25) 362/8
[illegible]Silk (50) 5-1|2 83.
[illegible]250) 82-8.
[illegible] (100) 3255, 6000
[illegible]a Mills (100) 15.
[illegible]Mills (100) 15 xd. 460.
[illegible] (100) 0. 115
[illegible] (500) 53-12
[illegible]ton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,425.
[illegible]ton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.
[illegible]LANEOUS COMPANIES.
[illegible]own (100) Rs. nil 351-4
[illegible]aths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
[illegible] (75 Pd.) 24.
[illegible]. Corporation (125) 10,
[illegible]orporation (50 Pd. up)
[illegible]0) 32.
[illegible] Co. (250) xd. 245-10.
[illegible]da (100-80 P.) 30.
[illegible] Petroleum (6) Ans. 4
[illegible] Mills (100) 110
[illegible]dia Life (500-125 Pd.)
[illegible]Mills (60) 110.
[illegible]g (50) 30 p.c. 180
[illegible]ce (100) 12 Pd. 11.4
[illegible]. 15, 192-1|2.
[illegible] 25, 280.
[illegible]le Assurance (20 Pd.
[illegible]rance (125-15 Pd. up)
[illegible]e (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8,
[illegible]ecurities Life Assurance
[illegible] 30 p.c. 2140.
[illegible]00) Rs. 45, 682|8.
[illegible]5) Rs. 12-2.
[illegible]95) xd. 286-4.
[illegible]) xd. 79-4.
[illegible]rd. (50) Rs. 57.
[illegible].) (50) 59
[illegible] MANGANESE
[illegible]ANIES.
[illegible] Rs. 14 21-2
[illegible]ng (10) 12-12.
[illegible]) 120
[illegible]250) 360.
[illegible]50) D. O. (100)
[illegible]), 14-1
[illegible] xd. 97
[illegible]00) 7 p.c. 168-12
[illegible]MPANIES.
[illegible]8 p.c. 136
[illegible] (4500) 14 p.c.
[illegible](100) 5-1/2 p.c.
[illegible]100) 6 p.c. 100
[illegible]6 p. c. 97
[illegible]d.) 5 p.c. 77.
[illegible] 99.
[illegible]p.c. 90.
[illegible]5-1|4 p.c. 97.
[illegible] p.c. 102.
[illegible], 140.
[illegible]2 p.c. 702-8.
[illegible] 88/8.
[illegible]NIES.
[illegible]0) Rs. 100
[illegible]25, 485.
[illegible]AKINGS.
[illegible]6 p.c. 180.
[illegible] p.c. x.d. 590.
[illegible] p.c. 695.
[illegible] Rs. 4-8
[illegible] 7 p.c. 69
[illegible]-1|2 p.c. 139
[illegible].c. 180.
[illegible]880. 1148/15
[illegible].140.
[illegible]. 1070.
[illegible] p.c. 485.
[illegible] p.c. 104.
[illegible].c. 225.
[illegible]50) Rs. 20
[illegible]Rs. 25 528

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York Dec. 29.—January Highest 20.27 (at the opening) lowest 20.20 (11-01 a.m.) Range 7 Pots.

New York Dec. 31.—January Highest 20.25 (10.12 a.m.) lowest 20.16 (12.49 p.m.) Range 9 Pots.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 29th December:—

Only small speculative long interest left. Outsiders awaiting New Year trade developments. Better trade continues here and through larger into sight caused liquidation think consumption likely continue October-November level forcing higher prices before Spring. Don't think price likely reduce consumption until eleven pence reached possibly not till 11-1/2d.

Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—

29-12-28: "America reports persistent trade buying."

3-12-28:—"New Orleans cables: Demand improving staple cotton."

Reuter:—31st Dec.:—

New York:—"Market was dull and featureless with traders adopting a waiting attitude."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 31.

January	20.18—.04
March	20.20—.03
May	20.18—.02
July	19.87+.03
October	19.57+.03
Middling Spot	20.55—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 31.

January	19.55—
March	19.57—.04
Middling Spot	19.36—

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

January	20.20
March	20.21
May	20.20
New York, Noon Call.	
January	20.18
March	20.19
May	20.18

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 31.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	31,000

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 31.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 18-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 31.

Demand Bills 484.81

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.

Liverpool 29/12/28.

"Dull market, lacking speculative interest; see no real movement here; feel Chicago due lower doubtful any legislation will assist farmers who later likely to sell. Liverpool low compared with America features non-European demand consumers only hand to mouth."

March close at s9/1d.
May close at 9/1 3/4d.
July close at s9/3 1/4d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 116 1/4 cents.

NEW AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The report of the Weather Bureau for the week ending 11th December states that some progress was made with the cleaning of fields in North-Western parts of the Cotton belt, though the weather was rather too cool and damp in some places, while rainfall near the close of the week stopped work. In the North-Eastern districts the weather conditions during the period were generally favourable for outside operations.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales		1927-28.
Receipts to date 31-12-28	6952000	6148000
Receipts Yesterday 31-12-28	52000	14000
Exports to date 31-12-28	4752000	3965000
Stock at Ports 28-12-28	2397000	2599000
Stock Interior Towns 28-12-28	1256000	1330000
Stock Liverpool 28-12-28	911000	870000
Visible Supply 28-12-28	5926000	6072000
Quantity in Sight 28-12-28	11176000	10292000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 31.

T T Berlin on London	20.38-1/8
T T Amsterdam on London	Closed
T T Brussels on London	34.88
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.69
T T Berne on London	25.18
T T Paris on London	Closed
T T London on Prague	163.75

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 31.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Delivery paid & further buyers Jan/April 27/9
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.—
Delivery paid & further [illegible]

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The local market opened to-day at Rs. 363/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 362/2 on selling by local houses. There was some scattered buying at this level and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	363
Oomra D/J.	325/8
Oomra March	326/8
Bengal D/J.	278
Bengal March	284/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

The forward market ruled quiet and prices fluctuated within half a rupee. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	363/4
Oomra D/J.	325/4
Oomra March	327
Bengal D/J.	280
Bengal Mar.	285/8

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

	to-day	Total.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	400	5,500
Fine M. G. Bengal	Nil	2300

OILS & CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.)

Bombay, 2nd January, 1929.

EX GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 609/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 540/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 143/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/- per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 49/14 Highest Rs. 50/15 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 50/11/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery Opening Rs. 4/11 Highest Rs. 4/11/9 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 5/11/7 1/2.

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/12/9 Highest Rs. 4/13/6 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 4/13/4 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 54/4/6 Highest Rs. 54/6/6 Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 54/4/6.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Ready as well as forward Prices have dropped by about One anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. The Market on the whole has ruled weak.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Canara Rs. 8/3 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment. December Rs. 8/3 1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment. Jan.-March Rs. 1/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment. March Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Weak.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 31.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-3/8
Forward	26-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 31.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 31.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	4-1/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	54-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/3 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 31.

Copper English Best Selected	£75-3/8
Copper, Braziers	£86
Yellow Metal	£68
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	...225-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 31.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£142-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-1/8
Conversion Loan	£79-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£53-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£60-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£70-3/4
Consols	£56-1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94-7/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 31.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

Jan/March per cwt	12/6
July/Sept. per cwt	12/4-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Jan/March per cwt	12/7-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Jan/March per cwt	12/8

LONDON [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK'S NEW TRADING SYSTEM

—:o:—

Prevention of "Squeeze" in Cotton

Bombay Jan. 2.

It will be interesting to note that from to-day the long-discussed changes in the Bye-laws of the New York Cotton Exchange to establish Southern Delivery of cotton take place in New York. These changes have been recommended by the Macfadden Committee after a long and arduous investigation. Delivery under this New Contract would be at a differential rate of 35 points, or dollars 1.75 a bale under New York quotations. This change in the bye-laws will not interfere with the delivery at New York, but it will be the means of preventing to a great extent, any "squeeze" that may be possible at New York under the old contract system. In this connection it may be recalled how in the year 1910 the Patten Clique was able to engineer a corner in New York market. As the "squeeze" began late in the month of August, the bears were caught napping; and were unable to rush the Cotton from the Southern Ports to New York in time for delivery. This enabled the clique to raise cotton prices at New York alone by 4 cents per lb., during the last three days of August.

In the New York Cotton Exchange the members are inclined to ascribe the bullish sentiment toward memberships in it to the influence in broadening and enlarging the trade they feel will follow the establishment of Southern delivery against New York Contracts. A sudden demand for seats on the New York Cotton Exchange hardened prices to dollars 45,000 a price never known before.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 1.

Messrs. Lewis Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cables from their London agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord	0 15 0
London Tin Syndicate Ord	4 15 9
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord	0 17 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 11 3
Attock Oil	1 7 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 6 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 6 9
Burma Corporation	0 16 0
Snia Viscosa	1 9 0
Beira Railways	1 9 0
Calico Printers	1 7 6
Marconi International Marine	3 12 6
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Copn.	5 11 3
James Finlay Ord.	5 4 4-1/2
General Elec. Co. Ord.	2 4 3
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4 9 4-1/2
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 10 4-1/2
International Rlys. of C. America Ords	52 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	1 9 0
British Burma Pets	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3 15 4-1/2
Vickers Ord.	0 12 10-1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 1-1/2
African Asbestos Trust	1 0 0

Market quiet and unsettled.
Stock of Rubber in London—19,727 tons.
Increase since 18/12/1928—2,058 tons.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 31.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £9/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £17/16/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton —
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £19/0/0

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 31.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Dec/Jan. £19/12/6
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. ton.—
Shipment hull, sellers Dec/Jan. £15/7/6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £19/1/3

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 31.

Rozario Santa Fe.—
Afloat sellers 42/3
Barletta Russo.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. 42/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat paid 45/9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offering.

—:o:—

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ld.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 27th Dec		6,46,830
Same time last season		7,23,901
Exports from 1st Sept to 27th Dec.	1928.	1927.
United Kingdom	10,040	12,546
Continent	2,20,968	1,30,478
China	47,592	3,700
Japan	3,44,990	1,37,287
Coast Ports	6,447	7,968
U. S. A.	3,355	25
Total	6,33,392	2,92,004

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 27th Dec. 1928.	39,280
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept to 27th Dec. 1928.	1,14,355
Same period last year	3,14,714
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 27th Dec. 1928.	3,21,592
Same time last year	5,10,236

READY, COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

100	Hindustan Mill	Kampala	533½
200	Volkart Bros.	Khamgaon	318
200	Do.	Munmar	235
200	Japan T. & Co.	C.P. No. 2	318½
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Khandesh	258
100	Mithabhai Nathoo	C.P. No. 1	333
100	Bombay & Co.	Mulkapur	302
100	Langli & Co.	Bombay Press	255
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Old Muthia	185
100	Volkart Bros.	Muthia	289
100	G.G. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2/1/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29,959 inches (.036 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.026.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.0 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.1.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.1 degrees (0.5 below normal.)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 64.8 degrees (2.9 below normal.)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 66 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 19 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 204 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.
—Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0.

FREE

THE INDIAN REVIEW

—:o:—

SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER CONTENTS

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
MERCANTILE MARINE
By The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA MEDITATION
By Mr. Graham Pole.
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC STATES
By Mr. Syed Shafaat Husain, B.A.
By Dr. Juliette Veillier.
INDIA AND THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
INDIAN EXPERIENCE ABROAD
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
AKBAR'S HINDU OFFICERS
By Prof. Kamal Krishna Bose, M.A.
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
By Prof. P. G. Abraham, B.A., (Oxon).
PHILOSOPHY OF INDIAN EDUCATION
By Prof. Vaswani.
THE SIX SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
By Mr. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, M.A
WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS
By Mr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A.
THE AWAKENING OF THE SOUL
By Mumtaz Jahan Begum.
OUR COUNTRYMEN IN KENYA
By Mr. R. J. Udani.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themseves as subscribers for the new year. Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away as Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, MADRAS.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHAMGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 2.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Mid Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B.C.T.T. 274 3/4.
Banks Selling T.T. 274 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126.
Banks Buying 60 days 123.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 173 1/4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175 3/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/4 29th ulto.
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/2 31st ulto.
London/Japan 1/10 11/16 29th ulto.
London/Paris 124. 29th ulto.
London/Belgium 34.88 29th ulto.
London/Switzerland 25.18 29th ulto.
London/Italy 92.65 29th ulto.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold 29th ulto £4-4-11 1/2; 28th ulto £4-4.11 1/2.

Silver London Ready 29th ulto. 26-3/8; 28th ulto. 26 7/16.

Silver London Forward 29th ulto. 26 7/16; 28th ulto. 26 1/2.

Silver New York Ready 29th ulto. 57 5/8; 28th ulto. 57 3/4.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 29th ulto. 4 5/16 p.c.; 28th ulto. 4 13/32 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 29th ulto. 4-3/8 p.c.; 28th ulto. 4 7/16 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 4 1/8 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos. 4-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 2.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92/2.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/4

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/9.

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/-

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/7.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/12-6

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/3.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/3.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/10.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/12.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/12.

Forward Rates 4th January sett:—3-1/2 p.c. Rupee paper Rs. 72/7-0 1945/55 Rs. 103/12-0.

Tone of Market:—Little doing.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

London Ready 20/6.
London Forward 26/7.
America cent is closing to-day.
Chiana cent is closing to-day.
Ready 59/3.

	Op.	H.	L.	6 p.m.
Magsar	59/5	59/5	59/2	59/3
Poush	59/11	59/11	59/8	59/9
Tejimandi	-/9/-.			
Magh	59/14	59/14	59/11	59/12
Tejimandi	1/13/-.			

Tone of Silver—Quiet and idle. Nothing doing.

GOLD.

Ready 21/21/9.
Poush 21/5/3.
Magh 21/5/9.
National city 21/7/6.
N. Manordass 26/6/6.
N. Motilal 21/4/9.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Linseed, May 29 10-9-6.
Wheat, June 29 8-5-6.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

Bengal D./J.	278
Bengal March	285
Broach A./M.	363
Oomra D./J.	327
Oomra March	328

SPOT RATES.

		Bombay, Jan. 2.			
Bengal	—	291	286	278	271
Sindh	—	293	288	280	273
Punjab	—	288	283	275	268
Rajputana	—	291	286	278	271
Oomra No. 3	338	333	327	317	—
C.P. No. 1	356	351	345	335	—
C.P. No. 2	347	342	336	326	—
Khandesh	—	—	312	302	—

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	New	Ready	Red	leafy.
Bengal Superfine			310	...
Bengal Fine			300	...
Bengal F. G.			295	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine			300	...
Sindh Punjab F.G.			295	...
Wardhai Hight Fine			340	335
Nagpur Fine			340	335
Yeotmal Fine			335	330
Arvi Fine			445	440
Amraoti Fine			330	320
Khamgaon-Akola			325	305
Mulkapur Fine			320	305
Khandesh Fine			...	285
Muthia Fine			...	...
Muthia F. G.			...	...
Nanded/Purna F. G. G. S.			...	...
Purna F. G. G. S.			...	...
Parbhani/Sailu F. G. G. S.			...	...
Indore/Ujjain Fine			...	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine			...	...
Surat Fine			...	...
Broach Fine			...	...
Broach F. G.			...	...
Westerns M. G.			...	330
Cambodia			...	380
Miraj/Sangli			...	370
Compta Good			...	370
Jinja			...	540

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	3410	91877	95161
Central India	2406	39897	54852
Barsi and Nagar	488	50959	80219
Hyderawad-Gaorani	366	14806	28180
Berar	6853	257094	289140
Central Provinces	2174	123598	88534
Total Oomras	15787	577731	586086
Dholera	2807	17100	27885
N.-K. Provinces	1604	49000	57730
Raputana	453	7292	12203
Sind-Punjab	1036	14185	50158
Broach	65	3167	2567
Coompta & Dharwar	108	7227	2942
Westerns-Northerns	60	6296	2951
Cocoanada	...	...	1 ...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	118	2979	7025
Persian	...	496	2905
American	...	1935	18590
Egyptian and African	...	15227	8458
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	10	64
Total	21038	702666	779514

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yester-day	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Europe	2000	234863	143049
Japan & China	11400	392582	140987
Coast Ports	...	6447	7968
Up-country by Rail	...	39280	27092
Afloat in harbour for Surope, China and Japan	...	44385	41213
Total	13600	717057	360309

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.

3 Months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One Month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1/4 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

—:o:—

The profit of the Bank of India limited for the year ended 31st December, 1928, including the sum of Rs. 3,04,966-7-2 brought forward amounts to Rs. 22,13,635-8-2.

Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax for the current year will absorb Rs. 2,00,000-0-0. The payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum made on 20th June, 1928 absorbed Rs. 5,00,000-0-0. The balance now available for distribution is Rs. 15,13,635-8-2. The Directors propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1928 at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free of Income Tax Rs. 5,00,000-0-0. To place to Bank's Property A|C Rs. 2,00,000-0-0. To place to the Bank's Reserve Fund Rs. 4,00,000-0-0, and To carry forward the balance subject to the payment of Bonus to the Staff Rs.

RAJA-RATNA PROF. MANIKRAO OF BARODA.

This is, by far, the best, as also the pleasantest opportunity to write a few words about this great personality the Golden Jubilee of whose birthday is to be celebrated at Baroda, on the 29th and 30th instant. Prof. Manikrao is one of such persons of whom much is said and heard, but little known or written. That, his should be a lesser fame than it ought to have been in the fitness of things, is the result of his great drawback. He shuns any window-display of his qualities. And that, in these modern days of trumpeting, tells much upon one's career, political or otherwise.

Prof. Manikrao was born in the year 1878, at Baroda. Dash and daring are the hereditary qualities of the "Manik" family, and our worthy Professor is not in any way, deficient in them. In his case, it is doubly true that the child is father of the man. For ever since his boyhood, he showed a strong aptitude for athletic feats, which sphere he has made his own to-day. In him, we have one of our best gymnasts. But what fascinates most, is the nobility of mind with which he has unsparingly allowed all to drink at the fountain of his art. In fact, he has like a Mahatma, dedicated himself heart and soul, to the Country's cause. Like a noble soul, he has in his own way, undertaken to cater for what is probably the greatest national want—physical culture. We have now opened our eyes to our greatest nation—wide weakness, which in fact, tends to paralyse our political progress. That to be politically free, we must be physically strong is now admitted on all hands. And this is a correct index to the importance of the work which Prof. Manikrao is carrying on. Well, we do not mean to suggest, that this is the solitary gymnastic institution in India. But certainly, we are proud to affirm, that the like of such an institute is a rarity to find. Prof. Manikrao's institute is not a "physical training mill" which aims at producing well-built bales of flesh and bone. All those who emerge out of this institution are not only youths of strong build, but youths, who being strong in all respects, are capable of fulfilling the duties of life, in all its shades. This speaks well for Prof. Manikrao whose system of physical training undeniably leans towards the moral side. He has kept as his goal, the fashioning of a generation which will be not only physically strong, but morally sound.

To run a gymnastic institute of sound metal is no doubt a high ideal. But as is well known the realisation of all high and noble ideals in always an up-hill task. Prof. Manikrao, too, on his part, had to cut his way out of a bewildering maze of difficulties. It is perhaps hard to imagine the multiple hardships which he had to face, to give the institution its present extensive form. It is earnestly requested to such of our readers as happen to run up to Baroda in the near future, not to miss the rare delight of seeing this institute, standing in all her pious glory. A word about the system of his drill work will not be out of place, here. It is he who has prepared a curriculum for physical training and exercises in drill were initiated by him alone. His Hindi drill-terminology has found a large circulation, being also approved by the Congress Committee.

Besides being a sound athlete, he is also a wonderful bone-setter of high repute. He picked up both the arts from his Guru—Late Jummadada. And there is not a vestige of doubt that he has preserved intact his Guru's heritage. The art of bone-setting, as also the other one, he has placed at the service of the country, untouched by any temptation to make money out of them. He ran to the rescue of Barodians at his personal risk, during the last floods, extending his arm to all who needed it, unmindful of caste or creed. But, it is really an irony that, one who is ever at beck and call of duty and is always on the alert to serve the needy, should be denied generous support by the public.

Well, some of us may keep callous to his work. But that would not affect him, who by the force of his indomitable courage, and crystal-like virtue has realised at least a portion of his ideals. If we Indians aspire to be great, let us wholeheartedly snatch an opportunity to help him in his great mission, and thus have the dual satisfaction of having done a bit of our duty too. Many branches of his institute are carrying on their work, not only in our Presidency, but in C. P. Berars, Khandesh and other districts. And let us not fail to encourage him in his noble ambition, which is to provide a course of physico-moral training for the whole country. Well, if we are quite conscious of our own national necessity, why demur to uphold a cause, which nobly meets the same.

Prof. Manikrao is not only a Raja-Ratna, which title the State has conferred upon him, but a genuine Desha-Ratna. Let us all be proud to possess him, who has held high the banner of Duty. Though he has preferred to look to the national physique he is not wanting in rich and fervant thoughts on politics and religion. Seldom do we find one who has closely and minutely grasped the principles, as also some of the errors of our political propaganda. He is really a versatile genius, inspirel with noble ideals, which he is ever ready to translate into noble actions.

Like all great men, he has made the world his home, imposing upon himself the strictest self-denial. He has kept faithful to his vow of strict celibacy-being Brahmacharrya itself. He has laid aside his "self" that his country may be great. He is one of those rare beings, who completely identify themselves with the work they take up. He knows no life, serverred from the purpose with which he is inspired. Life is dear to him, in so far as it has lent him an opportunity to serve his motherlond and thus respond to the mission which God has assigned to him. We have in him a great Karmavira, who is above all temptations and lures, save the one of following the Guru to date,

ing a mountain of noble actions.

May God give him long happy life, and be always by his side to aid him in his noble Mission.

ETHICS OF GANDHIJI

A GREAT CREATIVE MORAL GENIUS

In the mail week Rev. C. F. Andrews spoke on the "Ethics of Gandhi" at a meeting organised by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, in the Friends' Meeting House, Manchester. We reproduce the following report of that meeting from the "Manchester Guardian":—

"Mr. Andrews was discussing the ethics of Gandhi. Both Rabindranath Tagore, the poet, and Mr. Gandhi, he said, had asked him to come to England and then go on to America to speak of the same subjects—reconciliation and peace. Both Gandhi and Tagore felt deeply that race bitterness was rising, that misunderstanding was increasing, and that there was good need to-day for someone to bridge over a gap which was in danger of yawning and widening more and more until a division in human sympathies took place. The East needed the West, and the West the East, and a gulf caused by rising race-bitterness would be a calamity hardly less lamentable than war itself. It was of great practical importance that they should understand that great creative moral genius Gandhi and thus perhaps come near the heart itself of India.

There were two great problems in the life of the West. The first was to find the moral equivalent for war and the evil that was within the world without raising still great evils through retaliation and force. The second was to find a way by which the peoples of the West might break the shackles of a mechanical civilisation and come back to nature and sunshine and country life.

To the first problem, Mr. Andrews continued, Gandhi gave as his answer soul-force, or moral resistance. It was sometimes called passive resistance, but that was very inferior nomenclature. The literal interpretation was "truth force." By it Gandhi got a corporate moral action to bear on evil, to fight evil. He arrayed in battle a moral army which in discipline, courage, power, and strength was as efficient as any army arrayed by the State.

CORPORATE MORAL RESISTANCE.

In the West they had had extraordinary examples of moral resistance on an individual scale, but not what Gandhi had organised in the East on a large scale—corporate moral resistance. They honoured the examples of individual moral resistance, but how ineffective they were when compared with the weapon Gandhi had used in South Africa and was using in India. In the Transvaal in 1907 there were 12,500 Indians being subjected to every kind of indignity and insult because of their colour. Gandhi organised them and led the way, and 2,000 gladly went to prison in the very first days of the struggle. The prisons became fuller and fuller, until General Smuts very nobly and generously surrendered and victory was won. He himself saw the second struggle in December, 1913 when 4,000 Indians went to prison and 20 000 stood in reserve ready to take their places. General Smuts again gave way on vital issues, and the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement was signed. During the whole struggle there was not a blow struck. It was won by clean hands and clean consciences.

Gandhi used his weapon with extraordinary effect and power, and through his personality it was not merely a weapon used in racial struggles, but used against his own countrymen when the call of duty came. Mr. Andrews then told the story of the union of high-caste Hindus and the outcasts and the "untouchables" to secure the freedom of the Brahmin roads, when victory again resulted.

Gandhi's ethics, the speaker went on, were pure ethics of love. According to them they were never to resist evil with evil or blow with blow, but to use all the moral forces in their nature, and to overcome the enemy, not by forcing him to surrender, but by winning over his heart and in that way to gain the victory. Might it not be that there were no evils in the world which corporately they could not overcome? Was there not in those ethics an example that would bring them nearer to the heart of the Sermon on the Mount?

The second problem, that of the dangers and evils of a mechanical civilisation, was well understood in Lancashire and in Manchester where indeed they had gone through the worst. But in India they were in the same position, as regards child and female labour and long hours, as Lancashire was 100 years ago, even remembering the improvements brought about in the last five or six years. Gandhi was intensely anxious to get rid of those evils and to prevent the extension of the factory system.

AN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

Instancing some of the evils, Mr. Andrews said that in Bombay and similar centres the poor women who had to work long hours in the factories could find no way of keeping their babies quiet in their homes except by doping them with opium, and that opium was sold to them by the Government itself. Gandhi felt for the poor people and longed to set them free. The way was to keep them in their own villages and to give them health and happiness and prosperity, so that they would not be driven by force of hunger to go into the towns. Unfortunately in India for many months of the year the people were unable hard. The problem was to give baked hard. The problem was to give them some occupation, both useful and remunerative, with which to use up those idle periods.

Gandhi's scheme was for the villagers to make their own rough homespun clothes just as was done in Scotland and the Shetlands The villagers would then have two arms—agriculture and industry. Gandhi had sent men of learning who with their own hands were teaching the villagers how to spin and weave and to make a living. Mr. Andrews concluded by saying that he believed this scheme would succeed. It was gaining impetus and vitality for it was filling a gap in the villagers' lives."

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'S MESSAGE TO KING

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THE NEXT ASSEMBLY

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REPEAL OF REGULATION III DEMAND

SCOTLAND YARD AND INDIAN POLITICIANS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2.

Dr. Moonje, according to the latest information about his plans for the next session of the Legislative Assembly, wishes to go beyond what he has hitherto advocated regarding military matters and proposes to move a resolution recommending to Government "to make a provision for yearly scholarships to be given to competent Indian students for receiving training in England or other foreign countries in the manufacture of firearms such as rifles and guns, pistols and revolvers, large and small, and their ammunitions, as required for the purposes both of sports and of military department." Hitherto his proposals used to be confined mostly to the advocacy of military training for Indians. Now he wants them to learn the manufacture of military weapons.

CHAMANLAL NOT RESIGNING.

Dewan Chamanlal who, it was rumoured soon after his return from Canada, intended to resign his seat in the Assembly, has now removed the doubt by sending his notice of a number of questions. Of course, most of these would bear on his experiences and those of other Indian politicians in England and in Canada. He will, for instance, ask whether the personal effects of prominent Indian politicians visiting Great Britain last summer were searched under instructions from Scotland Yard and whether correspondence on the subject had passed between Great Britain and Indian authorities. He will also enquire about the amount of pensions paid to the widows of Indian soldiers who died in the Great War and the similar amounts paid by the Canadian and Australian Governments to their nationals.

HILTON-YOUNG REPORT.

Mr. K. C. Roy has given notice of a motion recommending to Government "to request His Majesty's Government to defer final consideration of Hilton-Young Report or Reports on the East African territories including Tanganyika until the Government of India and the Central Legislature have been given an opportunity for a discussion and also that the Government of India be pleased to designate a small official delegation to confer with the Colonial Office on the Hilton-Young and other proposals and also that the Government of India should record its protest with the authorities of the League of Nations about the discrimination now in force or they may arise out of the recommendations of the Hilton-Young Commission in Tanganyika."

Mr. Amarnath Dutt has again given notice of a Bill to repeal the Bengal Regulation III of 1818.—A. P.

ANNA PAVLOVA

—:o:—

TUESDAY'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

Before a large and enthusiastic audience Anna Pavlova gave her farewell matinee performance at the Excelsior Theatre on the New Year Day. It was the last show of a successful season in Bombay and that great world-famed danseuse, as also her troupe of trained artistes, were in the best of spirits. Each and every item of the dancing programme was rendered with a grace and rhythm that is seldom seene in Bombay, which showed its spontaneous appreciation by repeated encores after encores. Mr. Billimoria showed the appreciation on behalf of the Madan Theatres—and let us also hope on behalf of the appreciative "Urbs Prima in Indis" as well—by offering floral tributes to Anna Pavlova at the end of the second scene. She, on her part, did not lack in acknowledging her debt to Madons for making her Bombay season a 'pucca' success by offering a rose plucked from the huge bouquet. Several artistes also were fortunate to receive floral tributes from the Company, amidst thunderous applause from the audience.

"The Egyptian Ballet" and the "Invitation to Dance" evoked considerable enthusiasm. Very thrilling items of dances these were indeed, so also "Indian Ballets", the first part of which portrayed Krishna and Radha. Pavlova in the role of Radha was superb, and H. Algeranoff surpassed himself in the part of Krishna with his magic flute and the melodious playing on that age-long bamboo instrument. The scene of "A Hindu Wedding" though not perhaps quite realistic showed the Westerners can easily imitate the Eastern modes of dress and acting with patience and perseverance. The last scene "Divertissements" afford the audience a real diversion of the evening. The whole House was swept off its feet by some amusing pieces of dances. Pavlova carries away with her the palm of superiority. Verily as Emil Ludwig has said Pavlova has deservedly claimed the distinction of being "world-famed all over the world when she was 24." It is a pity such a dancing genius is retiring after her present world tour, which is said to be her last. Bombay, and for the matter of fact, all Indians who care for real music, be it of Western or Eastern origin, would sincerely wish that geniuses of the type of Pavlova came to India like Christmas [illegible]

ENGLAND PILES UP 417

—:o:—

HAMMOND SCORES A CENTURY

AUSTRALIA OPENS SECOND INNINGS SHAKILY

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Melbourne 1.—England's first innings came to a close to-day for a total of 417 runs, giving them a lead of 29 over Australia on the first innings.

Hammond accomplished a marvellous record of two double centuries in consecutive Test innings. Blackie took six for 94 runs.

Australia opened their second innings rather shakily losing Richardson and Hendry in quick succession but they subsequently recovered and had made 118 for two at close of play.—Reuter.

Australia (1st innings)	397
England (1st innings)	417
Australia (2nd innings)	118 for 2 wkts.

HON. SASTRI'S SUCCESSOR SAILS FOR S. AFRICA

—:o:—

SIR K. V. REDDI INTERVIEWED

"I am fully conscious of the arduous nature of my work in South Africa, but I am absolutely certain that a spirit of conciliation and trust would go a long way to mend the rather complicated situation in that country. It shall always be my endeavour to espouse the cause of Indians on the lines indicated above and to continue the work so ably started by my predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri." This was the pious declaration made by Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy to a representative of the "Chronicle" before he sailed on Wednesday by s. s. "Karoa" to South Africa to take up his new appointment as Agent-General to the Government of India. He was given a hearty send-off by the Hon. Mr. Jadhav and some of the members of the Servants of India Society. Capt. Nicholson, Aide-de-camp to the Governor of Bombay, handed a letter to Sir Kurma in which His Excellency wished him success in his mission and hoped his tenure of office would prove immensely valuable to Indians in South Africa.

Questioned regarding his plan of work in South Africa Mr. Reddy observed that he would have to carry out the policy and work so well inaugurated by the Right Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. If no obstacles presented themselves he would, in addition to his official duties, interest himself in assisting South African Indians in the co-operative movement, in social uplift and in matters agricultural, subjects with which he was familiar when he was a Minister in Madras.

Sir Kurma added that he would have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Sastri in South Africa and conferring with him on various matters affecting Indians in that country. Both of them would stay in Durban for five days. Mr. Sastri leaving Durban for India on January 28 by the same boat "Karoa".

A FAREWELL FUNCTION IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Reddy was given a warm public send-off by the Bombay Marathi Aykyukha Sabha at the Vanita Vishram Hall the previous evening. Mr. S. K. Bole presiding over the occasion enlogised his services in the cause of non-Brahmins and in the sphere of social reform. Mr. Jadhav also joined the tribute.

In the course of the reply Mr. Reddy said tht he was no longer a political leader, or a non-Brahmin, nor even an Indian but India's representative in South Africa. His politics, so far as India was concerned, had ceased to exist from the day of the announcement of his appointment. That did not mean that he had lost his love for the communities. He had toiled because he believed that they had grievances of their own which required redress and also because he believed in the evolution of a higher caste wherein there would be equality between man and man.

Proceeding, Sir Kurma observed that democracy could not exist without equality. Before any democracy was established, it was essential that nationals should be equals. More than anything else, it was equality that could consolidate the British Empire. This very problem faced them in India as well as South Africa and their efforts ought to be directed in securing that goal in the surest manner possible.

India stood to loose much if it dissociated itself from the British Empire. Her association with various other nations of the world, with whose civilization and culture she came in touch by being within the empire, would bring about beneficial results. The cause of humanity would also be advanced by such association and the day was not far distant when India's claim to be a self-governing country would be recognised by the world.

The same evening Sir K. V. Reddy was presented with an eloquent address by the Bombay Andhra Association which he acknowledged by pledging his whole-hearted services in the cause [illegible]

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1929.

The Congress session is over. The Kings of Resolutions and the Captains of Amendments have departed and the thing, the vital thing that remains, is to obtain sanction for the National Demand.

* * * *

It is inevitable that in the plethora of Conferences all curiously timed to take place along with the Congress there should arise such a volume of talk.

* * * *

But it is refreshing to notice that Mr. Khurshed Nariman, President of the All-India Youth Congress, asked India's Youth "to end all talk about Dominion Status." He advised them to follow the Congress programme "meticulously".

* * * *

This is encouraging, very encouraging. Other leaders, Maulana Mahomed Ali for example, do not evidently intend to lead Indian Youth in similar fashion.

* * * *

The Lesser Maulana is full of similes and metaphors which indicate that he is dissatisfied with his political fortune. He bitterly remarks that Muslims are like flies.

* * * *

Very waspish of him to say that, and not in the best of taste to suggest that these "flies" have enough poison left to contaminate Pundit Motilal's table.

* * * *

But the Pundit is not orthodox, by no means and at his political dinner table Al. Parties are under Convention assembled. So what does it matter, if a few flies buzz about?

* * * *

Wife (selecting hubby's Christmas tie): "How do you sell these ties?"

Assistant: "I don't know, mum. I often wonder myself."

SIR K. V. REDDI SAILS FOR S. AFRICA.

Sir K. V. Reddi, the Hon. Srinivas Sastri's successor to the post of the Agent General to Government of India in South Africa sailed by S. S. "Karoa" from Bombay on Wednesday.

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 42 Down

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 2.

While good demand raised prices 10 points at the opening the market failed to respond adequately to the healthy fundamental situation. Prices assumed decidedly a declining tendency with occasional small rallies. There was healthy selling pressure probably from professional quarters as the market anticipated revival of activities and higher prices after the holidays. The market closed weak at a decline of 42 points.

Price fluctuations for May contract:—

Opening	20.28	plus .10
	20.16	— .02
	20.23	plus .05
	20.17	— .01
	20.11	— .07
Closed	19.76	— .42

Apart from speculative tricks the fundamental situation in cotton is strong. Although to-day's decline may continue somewhat further believe it risky to follow it further and preferred purposes in easier moments as increased liquidation is bound to improve technical situation.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Jan. 2.

Conditions to-day have been of a fairly active character with valued fluctuations within about 10 points from highest to lowest. The news of special importance has been scarce and some calling by trade animated the market at the opening. The market opened at 11 a.m. to-day with a rise of 5 points. As soon as the buying orders were executed heavy liquidation entered the market with the result value gradually receded to the extent of 6 points below previous closing rates. During the last hour firm New York opening cables administered a sharp rally and the market closed at a net decline of 2 points.

Price fluctuations in May contract:—

Opening	10.47	plus .05
	10.45	plus .03
	10.39	— .03
	10.26	— .06
	10.41	— .01
Closed	10.40	— .02

BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan. 2.
11 p.m.

The local market while following New York fluctuations opened at night Rs. 364 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 362-8-0. A small rally to Rs. 363-4-0 was maintained and the market again declined and closed at 11 p.m. Rs. 361-12-0.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK.

MAY.

	Jan. 2.
Previous Closing Rate	20.18
To-day's Opening Rate	20.28
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	19.76
Difference	—.42

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 2.
Previous Closing Rate	10.42
To-day's Opening Rate	10.47
Difference	plus .05
To-day's Closing Rate	10.40
Difference	—.02

Broach Expectation Rs. 357-0-0

DESECRATION OF BORAH LADY'S TOMB

SHIAH CONFERENCE APPEALS TO BUCA MULLAJI

SUKKUR, Jan. 1.

A resolution was unanimously passed at the last session of the All-India Shiah Conference held at Sukkur under the presidentship of His Highness Nawab Fazal Ali, and the Mir of Khairpur as the Chairman of the Reception Committee, condemning the action of those concerned in dragging out of the grave the dead body [illegible] ing to His Holiness Mulla Taher Saifuddin to exert his influence to see that such occurrences did not happen in future.—A. P.

INDUSTRIAL MAGNATE DEAD

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The death has occurred of Sir Charles Macara, the Industrial Magnate.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION

LONDON, Jan. 2.

[illegible]

The Basel Mission
Roofing Tiles
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street ..... Fort, Bombay.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.
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Shaik Memon St. BOMBAY.

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SUPER TAX EXPERTS
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REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
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Health & Strength
Use ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in Preventing Intestinal Fermentation Developing Digestive Powers and Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va.
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya Makardhwaj (Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi :: :: BOMBAY, 2.

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co
TELE. 40687 BYCULLA. BOMBAY
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered Godrej Teel Oil

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1929.

TREMENDOUS RESPONSIBILITY.

The Congress session has ended and it is time for all Congressmen to consider seriously and dispassionately the achievements of the session and the responsibilities they have undertaken. The session was expected to bring to a settlement the unfortunate controversy about the goal of the country, to put its seal upon the National Demand as formulated by the National Convention and to evolve a programme capable of enforcing that demand. The goal controversy raged fiercest in the Subjects Committee and outside it for full three days, to the exclusion of almost every other question. Various suggestions for a compromise were put forward by Mahatma Gandhi, but they did not avail. His last formula, however, won the sympathy of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Independence League, who after consulting many leaders of his party accepted the formula. But at the instance of the Bengal Independentists the League repudiated the compromise and divided the Congress, pitting the Delhi resolution of the All-India Congress Committee against Mahatmaji's resolution. That resolution was finally carried by 1,350 against 973 votes. The result of the voting will be an eye-opener to many who may be surprised that so many votes could be cast against a resolution moved by Mahatmaji, supported by Mr. Iyengar and approved by the President. It is unnecessary to speculate what might have been the result if Mahatmaji's first compromise resolution had been put to the House. For all are concerned now with the future, and the future will be determined more by the implications of the resolution actually [illegible] stitution drawn up by the Committee" (All-Parties) and binds the Congress to "adopt the Constitution in its entirety if it is accepted by the British Parliament on or before December 31, 1929." To this extent the supporters of the All-Parties' Constitution on the basis of Dominion Status would seem to have won their point wholly. What will be the position at the end of the year? We do not think we suffer from that inferiority complex which Mahatmaji attributed to those who opposed his resolution on the ground that Dominion Status might not be won by the end of this year. But we can say this conditionally that unless Mahatmaji places himself at the helm once again by the side of Pandit Nehru and unless the two secure the active and whole-hearted support of the country, the next new year would come without the gift of Dominion Status. In that event the new year will bring with it heavy responsibilities for India. The resolution adopted by the Congress does not expressly say that if Dominion Status is not conceded by the end of this year, the Congress will straightway declare Independence. It will even then be quite logical to discuss the intrinsic merits of Dominion Status irrespective of the year when it is conceded. But the logic of facts will be overwhelming and, in the contingency referred to, the Independence Party will have a pretty easy time of it. The leaders of the Party know this and it is easy to surmise that they opposed Mahatmaji's resolution partly to ascertain definitely their relative strength. We say all this not out of [illegible] speculation but to [illegible] solution gives them the right to preach Independence as an immediate goal in the name of the Congress. Some of the leaders set much score by such preaching and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose goes so far as to say: "If you want to overcome the slave mentality, you will do so only if you inspire your countrymen with a desire for freedom. I, therefore, believe, even if it is not followed by action, that the simple preaching of the ideal of independence would bring about new development." We suggest that the simple preaching of the ideal is superfluous for the reasons indicated above and other obvious ones. A little action, whether calculated to lead to Independence or Dominion Status, would be the best for all and consistent with the responsibility put upon the Congress by the resolution in question. While the Liberal Federation has demanded full Dominion Status as "a step to be taken immediately", without specifying any time-limit, the Congress has practically set itself the task of winning that step in a year. Let all the parties in the Congress strenuously work at this task and let the Independence Party seek to excel all other parties in work rather than in simple preaching. In recent times at least Indians have not lacked love of freedom. What many lack is organisation, capacity for sustained and concerted work and steadfast loyalty to a programme or resolution once agreed upon.

There is another special reason why the Congress should immediately set to work. The Congress has solemnly declared that, if Dominion Status is not conceded within a year, it "will organise Non-Co-operation by advising the country to refuse taxation and in such other manner as may be decided upon." Would that all Congressmen could realise the tremendous responsibility which this declaration imposes upon the Congress and through it upon the country. Let us assume, as we must be prepared for all contingencies, that Dominion Status is not won by the end of the year. If then the Congress fails to honour its declaration it invites discredit, and the demoralising effects of an idle threat are far-reaching. If, on the other hand, the Congress carries out the threat and rushes into Non-Co-operation on a wide scale without preparatory organisation, it may invite disaster. It behoves all Congressmen, therefore, to set about immediately the task of organising the country for such direct action as may soon be found necessary. The programme adopted by the Congress is eminently calculated to secure such organisation. It is gratifying to note that the programme at least has been accepted by all the parties in the Congress. It is also capable of securing the co-operation of many outside the Congress, if only an effort is made to invite such co-operation. It is a programme that has proved its potency in Bardoli and, as Mr. Nariman would say, our urgent task now is to Bardolise the country. The programme, taken as a whole, is useful for both purposes, defensive and offensive, and may prove vastly superior to the treasure which the old man in the fable pretended he had buried in his field and in the attempt to dig up which his sons found a greater treasure in an abundant harvest. For the programme, if earnestly worked by the country under the leadership of Mahatmaji and Pandit Nehru, will not only add much to the nation's fighting strength, but will also lead it to Swaraj.

—:o:—

SIR CHIMANLAL'S WARNING.

The Liberal Federation has, as was to be expected, adopted resolutions demanding full Dominion Status for India immediately and giving general support to the All-Parties' Constitution. The resolution on Dominion Status expressly states: "This step should be taken immediately and any further delay and postponement is fraught with danger to the mutual relations of India and England." The spirited concluding remarks of the President, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad show that he has thoroughly entered into the spirit of these resolutions. For, he says: "The India of to-day is not the India of yesterday. The trusteeship of England is coming to an end. They have to deal with people who have attained majority and they are demanding from the so-called trustees their own property and also asking for accounts. They must realise the mentality which is growing in the country, which, if not guided properly, would swallow everything. It would swallow Dominion Status and even British connection and British trade." Sir Chimanlal is not the man to exaggerate things and it would be well for England to pay heed to his friendly warning. But Indians should not be content merely with demanding Dominion Status immediately. They must work for it strenuously to enforce their just demand. If the Liberals continue to co-operate with other parties in this work, even within the limits of their policy, as they have done in respect of the boycott of the Commission under the [illegible]

INDIA'S CONTRIBUT[illegible] SCIENCE

A RICH HERITA[illegible]

—:o:—

(Dr. V. R. KOKATNUR, Ph.D.)

In discussing the subject of "India's contribution to Science," I do not wish to use the word "contribution" in its accepted sense of "conscious giving". It is possible that neither India contributed anything nor did the world receive anything knowingly from India. But India had known many scientific truths, had developed the elements of most sciences and had paced the results before the world in pre-historic times. In this sense, India should be credited as a very large contributor to the scientific development of the world.

It is claimed that the progress in the last century is equal to and greater than the progress of humanity in the entire past. I take issue with this claim. While the speed of progress is undoubtedly greater now than here-to-fore, the world as a whole has made only slow progress, due perhaps to the fact that it has had to rediscover many of the ancient truths. Thus we are paying dearly for our pride.

If the ancient truths discovered by India had been utilised by the West, our scientific progress would have been far greater than it is to-day. Since the time at my disposal is rather short, I am going to discuss just a few scientific truths discovered in India, which had they been utilized by the West, would have enriched our science considerably.

HINDU'S KNOWLEDGE OF MEDICINE

Hindus were highly advanced in medicine. They called this science by the name "knowledge of life". They had extensive knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and some bacteriology. Surgery was developed to a very high extent, and some of their methods have infiltrated into our modern surgery. What is known to-day in the modern world as plastic surgery—taking the live tissue from one part and grafting it on another part—is of Hindu derivation. Even the names of some of the modern surgical instruments look like translations of old Sanskrit names.

Hindus were very fond of imagery and allegory. They wove beautiful stories round some of the simple truths. Our modern pharmacy owes many of its brilliant discoveries to primitive truths discovered centuries ago. The modern discovery of the cure of leprosy by Chaulmoogra oil is one of such primitive truths that has been recently re-discovered. The efficiency of Chaulmoogra oil in the treatment of leprosy was known to India as early as Buddhistic times.

STORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

A Buddhist story regarding this discovery runs as follows. A certain princess who was afflicted with leprosy, left her home for a pilgrimage. In her travels she came upon a beautiful forest which seemed to invite her to stay. The princess did make her home in the forest and lived in one of the crevices of a tree, which is to-day known as Chaulmoogra tree. Instead of segregating herself due to social ostracism she was happy to choose this voluntary segregation. A few years later a Buddhist prince was hunting in the same forest. In pursuing game, he accidentally saw something that looked like a woman. Curious, he followed her to the crevice. He was mystified and called to her asking who she was. The princess answered saying that she was a princess from India. The prince recognized the princess and invited her to come out of the crevice. On her coming out, the prince exclaimed "What has become of your leprosy?" This is the germ of the discovery of the cure of leprosy. The Chaulmoogra tree has ever since been regarded as a holy tree.

TRAGEDY OF WESTERN ARROGANCE

Now this discovery could as well have taken place a hundred years ago as now. The only thing that prevented such a discovery was our arrogant attitude towards Indian discoveries and Indian civilization. We are used to calling such truths superstitions. Such an attitude has cost the leper humanity 100 or more years of avoidable suffering.

Another example of lately rediscovered ancient truth is the discovery of the vegetable pepsin known as papiotin. A traditional belief of the Hindus ascribes to the tree known as Papaya, the property of rendering tender tough meat. It is assumed that tough meat wrapped in Papaya leaves becomes quite tender. This Hindu discobery went unheeded all these centuries until very recently "papiotin" the only known vegetable pepsin, has been isolated from this tree.

Another momentous discovery lay hidden for centuries in a so-called Hindu [illegible] Benares to bathe in [illegible] small jug of water that is [illegible] from Benares is preserved f[illegible] years without spoiage. The[illegible] not only washes all the sin[illegible] fies anything that is impur[illegible] is used as a disinfectant [illegible] clothes of sick persons. [illegible] have sung her praises as t[illegible] waters.

PECULIARITY OF GANG[illegible]

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TMA'S RETURN TO FIRING LINE

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Independence Prakasam

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RESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

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NON-VIOLENT DICTATOR

He came, he saw, he conquered. In these words Mrs. Besant describes Mahatma's part at Calcutta.

mittee, I am directed as Congressman and Conventionist to cease my political work I decline to obey the President and I reject the policy of civil disobedience. I am therefore, bound in honour to dissociate myself from the Congress affairs.

END TALK IF YOU WANT SWARAJ

—:o:—

If you want India to be free give up talking about Independence and Dominion Status. Remember only this much that Swaraj is that alone which makes us feel in our heart of hearts that we have obtained that we wanted to achieve. We must fight for truth; those who give up truth, honour, pledge and tradition cannot attain Swaraj as they are unfit for it.

Mahatma Gandhi.

I deny the right of the chairman to suspend the work of the All Parties conference indefinitely without the consent of the majority of the constitutent

PRESENT UNITED FRONT TO FOREIGN GOVT.

—:o:—

Deshbandhu Das and I have always maintained that all we want is standing room in our own country and the moment we get that we can expand and grow to the fullest height of national freedom. The resolution that was passed this morning gives us that standing room and it now depends upon our joint endeavours to expand and to grow.

All that it needs is presenting a united front to the foreign Government in this Country.

—Pandit Motilal Nehru.

bodies on his own authority and thus to paralyse political work.

HER REGRET.

There are many centres of the All Parties Conference scattered over the country and these were formed with the Chairman's approval. They cannot be dissolved in this arbitrary way. There is the Liberal Federation, for instance, which has just accepted the Report and will work for Dominion Status. The Home Rule League will, I am usre, continue, its work and so will others. It would be folly to break up the union of all parties even because one of them deserts it albeit one of the most powerful. I am an ex-president of the Congress and therefore a life-member and cannot leave it. I can only dissociate myself from its present activities hoping to work with it again when the failure of its present policy guides it once more into real and serious political work.—A. P. Special.

VICTORY FOR INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

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MR. PRAKASAM ON CALCUTTA CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Mr. T. Prakasam, M. L. A. President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee in a statement to the Associated Press says: It is matter of great satisfaction to some of us who had been working for it for some time that Mahatma Gandhi's resolution was passed by the Congress. Pandit

Continued on next page.

NEW YEAR'S PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, January 1.

The Congress reassembled for the fourth day determined to conclude the session, and fortunately the subjects Committee too had disposed of practically every important item of its agenda.

The first resolution moved was by Mahatma Gandhi, which laid down the programme of work in the new year to enforce Government to accept the Dominion Status Constitution recommended by the Nehru Committee and was, therefore complementary to the central resolution passed overnight as against Mr. Subhas Bose's amendment. The resolution was as follows:

"Meanwhile the Congress shall engage in the following activities.

"(1) In the Legislatures and outside every attempt will be made to bring about total prohibition of intoxicating drugs and drinks picketing of liquor and drug shops shall be organised wherever desirable and possible;

"(2) Inside and outside the Legislatures methods suited to the respective environment shall be immediately adopted to bring the boycott of foreign cloth by advocating and stimulating production and the adoption of handspun and hand-woven khaddar;

"(3) Specific grievances wherever discovered and where people are ready shall be sought to be redressed by non-violent action as was done recently at Bardoli;

"(4) Members of Legislatures returned on the Congress ticket shall devote the bulk of their time to the constructive work settled from time to time by the Congress Committee;

"(5) Congress organisation shall be perfected by enlisting members and enforcing stricter discipline;

"(6) Measures shall be taken to remove the disabilities of women, and they will be invited and encouraged to take their due share in national upbuilding;

"(7) Measures shall be taken to rid the country of social abuses;

"(8) It will be the duty of all Congressmen being Hindus to do all they can to remove untouchability and help the so-called untouchables in every possible way to do [illegible]

"(9) Volunteers shall be enlisted to take up urband and village reconstruction in addition to what is being done through the spinning wheel and khaddar;

"(10) Such other work as may be deemed advisable in order to advance national-building in all its departments and in order to enable the Congress to secure co-operation in the national effort of the people engaged in different pursuits."

In order to finance the activities mentioned in the foregoing programme the Congress expects every Congressman to pay a monthly portion of his income (not 5 per cent. of the monthly income as passed by the Subjects Committee.)

MAHATMA ON WORKING OF PROG.

Mahatma Gandhi said that the resolution was integral part of the first resolution, which they had passed yesterday. It was only for the sake of convenience that the Subjects Committee decided upon spliting the first resolution into two parts. The first was in connection with the Nehru Report and the second in connection with the programme based upon that. "We want you", continued Mahatma Gandhi, "to take this resolution seriously and not simply to accept the resolution and then sleep over it expecting the All-India Congress Committee or the Working Committee or the President to work wonders for you. Neither of them possess a magic wand except your own iron determination and will, which will bring Swaraj within your grasp, and give immediate hope in the place of despondency. I would, therefore, beseech you not to accept the resolution unless every one of you in your own part mean seriously to carry out the programme unless you are determined to take the message of the Congress from door to door and work ceaselessly for the next twelve months. If you can do that I promise that you will see before you an atmosphere totally different from the atmosphere of distrust and despondency that I see in every one of us."

Speaking in Hindi Mahatma Gandhi said Mr. Satyamurthi had a long speech [illegible]

M. MAHOMED ALI COMPARES MUSLIMS TO FLIES!

But Says They Have Enough Poison Left to Contaminate Dinner

"ALL PARTIES" MUSLIM CONFERENCE ENDS

"We Want Independence With Safeguards"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

The All-Muslim Parties' Conference reassembled to-day at five o'clock in the evening being an hour later than the time announced. The delay was due to the prolonged discussions in the Subjects Committee. As the Conference opened, the news spread that after a considerable tug of war an agreement had been reached between two schools of thought represented by Sir Muhammad Shafi and the Ali Brothers by an adjustment in the form of the resolution, while the substance was acceptable to both. This unanimity was publicly celebrated by the entire body of delegates sitting for a group photograph of what they considered would go down as a historic meeting.

The proceedings opened with an announcement by Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah that His Highness the Aga Khan had donated Rs. 2,000 to the distributed among the poor in Delhi.

Sir Muhammed Shafi then rose to move the main resolution. He addressed the audience in Urdu and was frequently cheered.

THE FULL TEXT COMPROMISE RESOLUTION

The resolution stated:—

"Whereas in view of India's vast extent and its ethnological, linguistic, administrative and geographical or territorial divisions, the only form of government suitable to Indian conditions is a federal system with complete autonomy and residuary powers vested in the constituent States, the Central Government having control only of such matters of common interests as may be specially entrusted to it by the Constitution, and whereas it is essential that no bill, resolution motion or amendment regarding inter-communal matters shall be moved, discussed or passed by any legislature, Central or Provincial, if a three-fourths majority of the members of either the Hindu and Muslim community affected thereby in that legislature oppose the introduction, discussion or passing of such bill, resolution, motion or amendment:

SEPARATE ELECTORATE.

And whereas the right of the Muslim community to elect its representatives on the various Indian legislatures through separate electorates is now the law of the land and the Muslims cannot be deprived of that right without its consent; and whereas in the conditions existing at present in India and so long as these conditions continue to exist the representation in the various legislatures and other statutory self-governing bodies of the Mussalmans through their own separate electorate is essential in order to bring into existance really representative democratic government; and whereas so long as the Mussalmans are not satisfied that their rights and interests are adequately safeguarded in the Constitution, they will in no way consent to the establishment of joint electorates whether with or without condition;

And whereas for the purposes aforesaid it is essential that Mussalmans should have a due share in the Central and Provincial Cabinets, and whereas it is essential that the representation of the Mussalmans in the various legislatures and other statutory self-governing bodies should be based on a plan whereby the Muslim majority in those provinces where the Mussalmans constitute a majority of the population shall in no way be affected and in the provinces in which the Mussalmans constitute a minority, they shall have a representation in [illegible] than [illegible]

have unanimously resolved that, with a view to provide an adequate safeguard for the protection of Muslim interests in India as a whole, the Mussalmans should have the right of 33-1 /3 per cent. reservation in the Central Legislature, and this Conference entirely endorses that demand;

SEPARATION OF SIND.

And whereas on ethonological, linguistic, geographical and administrative grounds the province of Sind has no affinity whatever with the rest of the Bombay Presidency, and its unconditional constitution into a separate province possessing its own separate legislative and administrative machinery on the same lines as in the other provinces of India is essential in the interests of its people, the Hindu minority in Sind being given adequate and effective representation in excess of their proportion in the population as may be given to the Mussalmans in the provinces in which they constitute a minority of the population.

And whereas the introduction of constitutional reforms in the North-West Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan along such lines as may be adopted in the other provinces of India is essential not only in the interests of those provinces but also of the constitutional advance of India as a whole, the Hindu minorities in those provinces being given adequate and effective representation in excess of their proportion in the population as is given to the Mussalman community in the provinces in, which its constitutes a minority of the population;

And whereas it is essential in the interests of the Indian administration that provision should be made in the Constitution giving the Mussalmans their adequate share along with other Indians in all the services of the State and of all statutory self-governing bodies having due regard to the requirements of efficiency;

And whereas having regard to the socio-political conditions obtaining in India it is essential that the Indian Constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal law and Muslim charitable institutions, and for their due shares in grants-in-aid; and whereas it is essential that the constitution should provide that no change in the Indian Constitution shall after its inauguration be made by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of all the States constituting the Indian Federation, this Conference emphatically declares that no constitution by whomsoever proposed or devised will be acceptable to the Indian Mussalmans unless it conforms with the principles embodied in this resolution.

"A LIFE AND DEATH QUESTION."

Sir Muhammed Shafi said that Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah and Mr. Safee Daudi had told them of the origin of the Conference. The speaker had been in London at the time of its conception by 38 Muslim members of the Central Legislature and did not come to know of it till, on his return journey, a friend at Port Said gave him a file of Indian newspapers from where he learnt of it. He rejoiced at the idea which had occurred to the conveners at a grave crisis when the Muslim community was faced with a life and death question. He informed the audience that although the All-India Muslim League at Lahore had previously decided to hold its annual [illegible]

THE INDIAN STATES

Their Position in Federation of India

—:o:—

CONVENTION ADJOURNED 'SINE DIE'

The All-Parties' Convention re-assembled to-day with a very thin attendance.

Babu Bhagwandas moved the following amendment regarding the qualification of voters: "Every candidate for election shall be possessed of qualifications as below:

"(a) he shall represent one or another of following main functions of society:—(1) science and learning; or (2) executive work; or (3) production of wealth, that is, agriculture, manufacturing industries, trade and commerce etc., or (4) labour;

"(b) he shall have done good work in some walk of life and earned reputation for uprightness and public spirit;

"(c) he shall have sufficient leisure for the work of the Legislature and preferably, but not necessarily, have retired from active bread-winning or money-making business.

"Canvassing directly or indirectly, beyond the publication of a statement of the candidate's qualifications by his nominators, shall be regarded as a disqualification.

"No member shall receive any cash remunerations for his work as such a member, but all ex-officio expenses or travelling and housing expenses shall be paid to every member out of public funds."

Babu Bhagwandas was glad that after eight years the country had been able to give a meaning to the word "Swaraj". But the Nehru Committee had left out the most important portion of the meaning of that word. The welfare of the people depended on good laws, which in turn, depended on good legislators. Hence his amendment.

Mrs. Besant said if the amendment was adopted it would be unhesitatingly rejected by the British Parliament. The motion was lost.

INDIAN STATES' POSITION IN FEDERATION OF INDIA.

The question of Indian States was taken up next. Mr. Satyamurthi on behalf of the All-India Indian States Subjects' Conference which he said contained representatives from advanced and big states like Hyderabad and Mysore moved:—

(1) This Convention is of opinion that an honourable place should be found for Indian States in the scheme of the India Federation either by themselves or in groups of smaller States.

(2) This Convention approves of the recommendations of the Nehru Report in regard to the settlement of disputes between the Government of India and Indian States.

(3) This Convention is of opinion that full responsible government should be established in Indian States before they can take their rightful place in a free federal India.

(4) This Convention is of opinion that the people of Indian States should have an effective voice in the settlement of All-India questions concerning the Indian States.

He said this was a kind of compromise between the position and the untenable position taken up by Sir Leslie Scott, constitutional lawyer on behalf of the Indian princes, and those extremists in India who regarded the Indian States as anachronism and wiped out from the map of India. Whatever the nature of the rule in Indian States it was the only existing specimen of Indian sovereignty and it was necessary if India as a whole was to march towards democracy that the Indian States should be given an honourable place in any scheme of the federation. According to the third clause there would be no place in that federation for any autocratic prince who was irresponsible to the people and the federation should not have autocratic princes unless they established responsible government as in their own States.

Mr. Sanjib Rao of Mysore seconded the motion. Mr. Monilal Kothari by an amendment suggested a round table conference to discuss the constitutional position and status of Indian States in the future commowealth and the relation that should subsist between the Indian States and the Central and Provincial Governments of the Commonwealth.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Monilal Kothari said the subjects of the Indian States should be saved from the clutches of the autocrat rulers. Even King George had less [illegible] stage Mahatma Gandhi arrived and the attendance swelled). Referring to the princes and the Nehru Report he said there was nothing in it which was against the princes. Anything that was required was a proper understanding. Referring to the Maharaja of Patiala's statement against the Nehru Report he said it was a false and baseless fear that if the Nehru Report were carried they would be ruled by British India. He was glad that the princes were now coming to the right path. He suggested that the following persons could attend the conference:—Pundit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. Ramchandra Rao, Sir Tej Bahadur, Sir Ali Imam, Sirdar Sardul Singh and himself. (A voice: What will you do if the Indian princes refuse your invitation?

Pundit Motilal: At least our conscience will be clear.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi supporting in favour of a round table conference, pointed out that neither the representatives of the Indian States' Subjects nor their Princes had taken any active part in the framing of the Nehru Report and it was only right that any scheme of the federal constitution relations that should subsist between the Indian States and British India should be clearly laid down after a full and frank discussion. Moreover, he argued, the Indian Princes, any rate some of them had shown willingness to join the Nehru Committee in evolving a solution. It was therefore, fitting that the suggestions for a round table conference should be adopted by this National Convention.

Mr. Manilal Kothari's amendment was carried by a large majority. Mr. Satyamurthi recorded dissent.

Mr. Tyebji (Burma), moved that in view of the peculiar political condition obtaining in Burma and the complexities of her relation to India, it is resolved that the Convention do appoint a Committee to report after due inquiry as to what, if any, modification if the proposed constitution of the Commonwealth is necessary in respect of Burma. The motion was adopted.

MAHATMA'S RESOLUTION.

Mahatma Gandhi then moved a resolution recording the opinion that the motion already passed on the recommendations of the Nehru Committee Report sufficiently indicated the will of the nation as to the main principle of the constitution acceptable and that except on the points in which notes of dissents had been recorded at the instances of some parties, there was a general agreement on the basis of the solution on the communal question, recommended by the Committee. He further moved that the Convention be adjourned "sine die" and that the Congress Working Committee be authorised to convene it whenever necessary for more detailed examination of the recommendations if the Committee.

He said that the Convention had not done its work in entirety. If it were so, they would have dissolved the Convention and the Nehru Committee. They had not been able to solve the Muslim question nor placate all the parties. Personally he felt justice had not been done to the Sikhs. The Utkal question also remained to be solved. Indeed it was a nightmare to him. If the Muslims happened to spring a surprise on them regarding the communal problem, then there would have to be another Committee but the Nehru Coommittee had done its best.

DR. BESANT'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. Besant proposed the appointment of a Committee, consisting of about two dozen members to carry on the work of the Convention. She objected to authorising the Congress Working Committee to summon the next Convention. The Congress was only one party to the Convention as Dr. Ansari himself had pointed out. All parties must be given freedom to carry on the work of the Convention, but the inclusion of the word "sine die" was a clever device to get rid of them. The Committee she proposed would communicate with all organisations belonging to the All-Parties' Conference and draw up a common programme. There was a fundamental disagreement between the Congress Working Committee, which would be engaged in the task of organising non-co-operation and other groups belonging to the Convention. If the Congress Working Committee was authorised to summon the Convention, [illegible] is done." She contended their work was not done. She would never be a party allowing one section to rule over others. She could not help remarking that although the Congress was a potent force, the Liberal Party was also. It was not wise to break up an organisation that worked for 11 months and brought out a unanimous report.

Mr. Lalchand Jagtiani asked whether it was the intention of Mrs. Besant to dissolve the Nehru Committee.

Mrs. Besant replied: "No, my idea is that the Committee might unite all parties in order to popularise the Nehru Report.

MODIFIED RESOLUTION.

Dr. Ansari thought Mrs. Besant's amendment was out of order. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar held, if Mrs. Besant's amendment was also out of order then Mahatma Gandhi's resolution was also out of order. He objected towards "sine die" which word was unnecessary as it was dangerous, for under these two expressions the Convention might not be summoned at all He was of the opinion that the Convention should be summoned to a definite date and that Dr. Ansari should be authorised to make the arrangements. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty thought that the Nehru Committee itself could do the task of summoning the Convention. Mr. Vijayaraghava Chariar remarked that the done its work and Nehru Committee had consequently had ceased to exost.

After further discussion Mahatma Gandhi' resolution was amended and finally adopted as follows. "This Convention is of the opinion that the resolutions it has already passed on the recommendations of the All-Parties' Committee contained in clauses one to six of their report, sufficiently indicate the will of the nation as to the nature of the main principle of the constitution, acceptable to it and it is further of the opinion that except in the points on which the notes of dissent have been recorded at the instances of some parties present it is a general agreement on the basis of the solution of the communal problems recommended by the said committee. This Convention is adjourned "sine die" to meet when necessary for completing its work.

MAHATMAS RETURN TO FIRING LINE

(Continued from previous page.)

Motilal has done the greatest service to the country by virtually handing over the congress back to Mahatma Gandhi. He would have certainly failed in his duty if he had not done so.

The question is not one of Dominion Satus or Independence because neither of it can be established without compelling force behind it. Gandhiji has been maintaining a standing army of his own consisting of those who have been engaged exclusively in Khaddar work and in carrying out constructive programme. It is only proper now that all the Executive Offices should be controlled by them. It is only then that the programme of work chalked out for the year can be successfully

VICTORY TO INDEPENCE-WALLAHS.

carried out. The resolution moved by Gandhiji is really a victory to those who advocate Independence because it concedes everything they want and even more. By dividing the House they have further proved their strength and have thus won double victory.—A. P.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR CURRENT YEAR

—:o:—

The first meeting of the A.I.C.C. after the Congress met to-day under Pundit Motilal Nehru's Presidency. Prominent among those present were Mrs. Besant, Dr. Ansari, Mahatma Gandhi, Sen Gupta, Srinivasa Iyengar, C. Vijayaravachari, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Abdul Kalam Azad. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was among their distinguished visitors.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO CONGRESS

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru moved the proposition calling upon each Provincial Congress Committee to pay the A.I.C.C Officer ten per cent of their annual collections or a minimum of Rs. 100. Mr. Satyamurti suggested ten per cent of the monthly subscriptions might be paid as the Provincial Committees were raising donations. Mr. Kiran Shankar Roy moved an amendment that certain affiliation fee might be fixed at Rs. 300 for the major provinces Rs. 250 for middle size provinces and Rs. 100 for the minor provinces. Mr. Jawaharlal accepted Mr. Roy's amendment which was carried.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Later Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar moved in the All India Congress Committee that the following should be the general secretaries; Jawaharlal Nehru (Independence) and Dr. Ansari. Treasurers to be Jamnalal Bajaj and Shivprosad Gupta (the latter Independence). The following to be the working Committee members, Gandhi Abul Kalam Azad, Subhas Chandra Bose, Srinivasa Iyengar, Malaviya, Rajendra Prosad, Sambmurti, Mrs Naidu, Sardar Sardul Singh and Sen Gupta.

MAHOMEDALI NOT WANTED.

Mr. Iyengar pointed out that Mahatmaji had [illegible] list. Mr. Bashir Ahmed suggested Mahomed Ali's name and was met with cries of 'no no'. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's motion was carried.—A. P. Special.

PROVIDING SILVER BULLETS FOR CONGRESS

—:o:—

INDIAN STATES NO MORE CONSIDERED 'UNTOUCHABLES'

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

The Subjects Committee decided to hold the next session of the Congress at Lahore. In view of the difficulties experienced in recent years by increased number of delegates Pandit Jawahralal Nehru moved that the delegates should be limited to the strength of 1000 that is by reducing the present number by 5000.

Mr. Shrinivasa Iyengar suggested limiting the number to 3000.

Pandit Jawaharlal argued there was no idea of democracy in merely increasing the number of delegates. All proposal for the change were defeated and the existing number of 6000 was agreed to.

CONGRESS FINANCES.

The question of increasing the fees for the delegates was raised and it was decided to raise it from present Rupee 1 to Rs. 5. Out of this Rs. 4 would be given to the All-India Congress Committee and Rupee one to the Reception Committee.

Forty percent of the money collected during the Congress Session was decided to the India Congress Committee with effect from the next year.

The Utkal delegates came back to-day. Pandit Motilal welcomed them and appealed to them to forget the incidents.

Pandit Nilkantha Das assured that there was really nothing to forget and pointed out that Utkal delegates were guided by feelings of the people of Utkal and hoped that the separation of Utkal as a separate province be accepted as a part and parcel of the constitution.

INDIAN STATES AND CONGRESS.

An article in the Constitution of the Congress was next amended removing the restriction which nitherto existed in the way of the Congress interfering with matters relating to the Indian States.

Corrruptions that were reported and been subject of comment by Gandhiji and the examination by the committee in regard to the preparation of delagation list led to the adoption by the meeting a motion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of an amendment in the Constitution to the effect that no changes in the list be made in the list within seven days of the Congress in any circumstances not even in the cases of death or resignation.

The committee next adopted Mr. Manilal Kothari's motion urging on the Ruling Princes to introduce responsible Government based on representative institutions and to immediately proclamation guaranteeing of elementary and fundamental rights of citizenship, free press and free speech and the security of person and property.—A. P. Special.

WE WON'T SAY A WORD AGAINST NEHRU REPORT

—:o:—

MR. SATYAMURTHI INTERVIEWED

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The Calcutta Congress which concluded its sitting yesterday is epoch-making, not only in the matter of the arrangements of the delegates but in the matter of its resolutions.

Bengal to-day has worthily carried on the traditions left behind by that prince among patriots—Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das", said Mr. Satyamurthi in a statement to the Associated Press.

The central resolution passed by the Congress was on the Congress goal of Independence and the Nehru Report. The amendment of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose to that resolution was defeated by a small majority. That small majority ought to serve as a warning to other section in the Congress and to the Government than India is thirsting for complete Independence and is determined to be free. I state that resolution which has been passed by the Congress differs from the amendment in one important respect, namely, that the Congress promises to accept the recommendations of the Nehru Report on three conditions: (i) that they are accepted in their entirety by the British Parliament, (ii) that they are so accepted before 31st of December, 1929, and (iii) that exigencies of political situation do not require a change in the attitude of the Congress.

It is stated in some quarters that the Congress has accepted Dominion Status. This is a gross travesty of truth. The Congress has not accepted Dominion Status. It will never do so I am confident.

India's struggle for complete National Independence must not and will not cease. The resolution does not require it to cease.

It is a matter of some gratification to me that to the programme resolution of Mahatma Gandhi two of my amendments, namely, the organisation of the peasants and workers on an economic programme and 5 per cent. levy on Congressmen's income to be voluntary and not compulsory were accepted by Mahatmaji.

HIS WARNING.

We of the Independence School shall not say a word against the Nehru Report and we shall also say that under certain stated contingencies the Congress will accept the Report. But if in the name of that Report the goal of Independence is either ridiculed or belittled directly or indirectly by the Congressmen it will make our position as stated above difficult if not impossible. It is up to Congressmen therefore to see to it that this resolution does [illegible]

REBELS MEET RE[illegible]

Effective Bombi[illegible] Aer[illegible]

SITUATION IN[illegible] SATIS[illegible]

NEW DELHI, Jan.

In a statement to the Associated [illegible] the Afghan Consul General states [illegible] the National Jirga continues at Jala[illegible] and Mr. Ali Ahmed Khan is taking [illegible] on behalf of the Afghan Government [illegible] situation in Kabul is quite satisfa[illegible] The rebel raids have all met with [illegible] repulses. The Consul General for [illegible] an amicable settlement between [illegible] Government and the Shinwaris.

REBELS KILLED OR SCATTER[illegible]

Rebels who invaded Kabul from [illegible] and were driven away are still being [illegible]ed by military aeroplanes. Bo[illegible] operations from air have proved successful. Most of the rebels with [illegible] chiefs have been killed or dispersed. [illegible] reinforcements for the help of [illegible] Government are proceeding t[illegible] scattered rebels from all directions. [illegible] Turkish military mission, detaine[illegible] Quetta, have started for Afghani[illegible] A. P.

AFGHAN KING REWAR[illegible] HIS TROOPS

—:o:—

LIBERAL COMPENSATION TO V[illegible] GERS IN RAIDED AREA[illegible]

PESHAWAR, Ja[illegible]

The King of Afghanistan has an[illegible] a reward to his troops at Kabu[illegible]

THE DUTY OF MINOR[illegible]

—:o:—

MUTUAL DISTRUST [illegible] OBSTACLE TO ACHI[illegible] EMENT OF FREEDO[illegible]

AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC[illegible]

CA[illegible]

Dr. Saifuddin Kite[illegible] Brelvi have issued the [illegible]

"It is unfortunte [illegible] tlement of the Hindu[illegible] not been arrived at [illegible] Week. The Muslim[illegible] its session in Calcut[illegible] members who had ac[illegible] port and they were [illegible] the Committee which [illegible] League to confer [illegible] During private conv[illegible] sion in the Subjects [illegible] League, it appeared [illegible] siderable section whi[illegible] Nehru Report subjec[illegible] tions. In our view [illegible] recommendations, [illegible] point of view of p[illegible] ceptionable. In f[illegible] reservation of seats [illegible] munalism. But the [illegible] contemplates modific[illegible] dations by common [illegible] concern was to see [illegible] ment we joined the [illegible] League which was [illegible] with the Conventio[illegible] long as matter w[illegible] we should not han[illegible] the League who d[illegible] the consent of [illegible] the Convention [illegible] a generous respon[illegible] the Muslim dema[illegible] sentation in the [illegible] the joint meeting [illegible] the Convention a[illegible] Gandhi supported [illegible] since been ascert[illegible] lal Nehru and ot[illegible] Leaders are of t[illegible] have given expres[illegible] vention but for t[illegible] speeches of Dr S[illegible] ni they did not [illegible] to do so.

THE MU[illegible]

The Conventio[illegible] Muslim demand, [illegible] submitted in the [illegible] Committee of th[illegible] accepting the Ne[illegible] only a modifie[illegible] should be recons[illegible] pressed the amen[illegible] of the League i[illegible] ed. Holding t[illegible] the Nehru Rep[illegible] Muslims are not [illegible] modifications in [illegible] but as a conces[illegible] a spirit of br[illegible] given for the s[illegible]

Nor are they [illegible] distrust of the [illegible] of confidence [illegible] we cannot help [illegible] ists that the p[illegible] problem of m[illegible]

RESS ENDS

at Lahore

(Continued from page 7.)

Princes to keep abreast of the times reminded them of the fate that over-the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of and other autocratic rulers. He sised the last part of the resolution ing sympathy on behalf of the ss to subjects of Indian States. her supported by Seth Jamnalal and others, the resolution was

Congress then approved of the Sub-Committee's decisions altering the ution of the Congress in many res- One such was to the effect that 50 t of the surplus after the holding session of the Congress be given to All-India Congress Committee, from ear. Pandit Jawaharlal explained his money was required to carry out ngress programme during the year.

EGATION OF POLICE ZOOLUM.

his stage Dr. Ansari informed that uanshu, chief of the Constitutional of Annam (Indo-China) had come to a message to the Congress. He and panions were subjected to hardships police on the way. (Cries of Shame. On account of this Mr. Kuanshu leave the steamer at Singapore, and a country boat and arrived only urs ago. On arrival in Calcutta sons were searched and their were examined.

Jawaharlal Nehru hoped that the could welcome them and express ings of appreciation and gratitude trouble they had taken to come

uan Shu addressed the gathering h wishing success for the freedom t in India. He wished that they ght not only for individual and freedom, but fight on behalf of pressed all over the world.

motion of Mr. Bijoy Krishna Congress conveyed sympathies to ilies of five Bengalees who died nder incarceration. These deaths to diseases like dysentery and sis, and these "martyrs" died for of freedom and for their politi- ctions.

rdoli supported the resolution, s carried.

lution expressing sympathy for aharaja of Nabha was carried on ion of Mr. Shyamsunder Chak-

nchand Jagatani, supporting it, Regulation prisoner now at Kodai- suffering for his staunch na-

Gurdit Singh (of the Komagata me) supported the resolution, s carried.

r resolution condemned the un- raids and searches in the house nyal and other pro- orkers and Students' lso the behaviour of the arrested persons.

LEGATES' FEES.

scenes of disorder sha's motion adopted ittee for the raising from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 ngress work to get to strengthen and ice.

posed the resolution large section and ng delegates, who t wealthy Congress- general bulk of the e punished.

d while Mr. Rajen- he motion the latter wledge of how Con- want of sufficient

speech by Pandit on for raising the was carried.

congratulating cer- l law prisoners in the Congress ac- the Punjab Com- session in Lahore. k of the session.

AT LAHORE

PPEAL FOR PROGRAMME

CUTTA, Jan. 1.

concluded its pro- evening. It will December next. e passed the most ved by Mr. Gan- rehensive program- of the masses, sses, promotion of al of untouchabi- t was an integral demanding Domi- ruight. If it was termination Swa- r grasp.

supported it, be- ould help in the te independence n of the Congress ction that hither- ts interfering in dian States. Mr. l by Mr. Satya- ing a resolution n of responsible tates and urging eclaration guran- ghts of citizen- emphasised, to nation. A reso- boycott of the ried on the mo- Mehta who felt uld as foter- s they boycotted

social boycott of those who co-operate with the Commission was lost. Delegates fee has been increased from one to five rupees in spite of strong opposition to and demonstrations against it.

PT. MOTILAL'S APPEAL.

Panlit Motilal Nehru in bringing the session to a close urged the country to concentrate on the programme chalked out by Mr. Gandhi so that at the Lahore session the Congress might declare the national verdict on the question of Independence. The National Convention was adjourned sine die and will meet when the Nehru Committee considers it necessary. It records the opinion that the resolutions passed or the recommendations of All-Parties' Committee sufficiently indicated the will of the nation as to the nature of the main principle of the constitution accepptable to it and that except on points on which notes of dissent had been recorded at the instance of some parties there was a general agreement on the basis of the solution recommended by the Nehru Committee.—A. P.

DEBATE ON MAHATMA'S RESOLUTION

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS ON MONDAY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 1.

At one in the morning the Congress divided, after five hours' debate, on the question of Dominion Status versus Independence, and Mahatma Gandhi's resolution for acceptance of the Dominion Status Constitution recommended by the Nehru Committee was passed amidst enthusiastic cheers. The amendment of Mr. Subash Chandra Bose repudiating Dominion Status and laying down Independence as India's goal was lost by 1350 votes to 973.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO DEBATE.

Mahatma Gandhi said:—If you honestly consider that I am lowering the Congress banner then spit on me and do not listen to me. But this is a compromise resolution and I consider that every one who is a party to it, is in honour bound to vote for it. I appeal to young Bengal not to misunderstand me and not to be carried away by the bogey of Independence versus Dominion Status. If you reject my resolution then you must elect another President because Pandit Motilal Nehru is behind this resolution.

The resolution for the boycott of British goods was carried as also the proposal to take steps to summon the first session of Pan-Asiatic Federation in India in 1930.—A. P.

Even if they did not after one yeth join the campaign for Independence they would at least not make obstacles in our way.

Mr. Siraji, speaking in Bengalee, supported the amendment moved by Mr. Subhas Bose. Pitching his speech in an emotional key he said he would rather follow Gopinath Saha and Khudiram Bose who had placed the keystone of the edifice of India's independence, rather than follow the leaders who were determined to lower the flag of national independence.

SHORT ADJOURNMENT.

Pandit Nehru then announced the adjournment of the sitting till 8-30 p.m. when visitors would be excluded and only delegates allowed besides members of the All-India Congress Committee.

In this connections he announced that the special committee had been appointed by the Subjects Committee to go into complaints regarding irregularities in issuing delegation tickets. The President, after a consideration of the report of this committee, had decided that the Ajmere delegates had not been properly elected and would therefore, be excluded from the *pandal* as delegates, except those who were ex-officio delegates being members from Ajmere of the All-India Congress Committee.

Intense excitement prevailed when the Congress re-assembled after the short interval. Brisk canvassing was proceeding in every provincial block by both the rival sections. The Independence Party appeared to be more energetic and carried their canvassing with brief speeches as well. It was 9-15 p.m. when Mr. Gandhi arrived. The visitors' galleries were deserted as ordered and there was a scramble among the delegates-to-be in their respectives provincial blocks lest there should be any difficulty experienced at the voting time. The 300 delegates from Utkal were not present, as a protest against the alleged refusal of permission to have their points for separation of Oriya speaking areas discussed in the Subjects Committee.

A PASSIONATE APPEAL.

Mr. Shiva Prasad Gupta opposing the resolution said that the resolution was not solely prepared by Mr. Gandhi and there should be no misunderstanding on the point "Decide whether you want complete Independence or Dominion Status. "Those who think that this resolution will bring all moderates and loyalists round the Congress flag are mistaken. They were never with the nation, even in 1920 and 1921 when the non-co-operation movement was at its zenith. "Continuing he said principle and not personality should be worshipped. In the war of freedom son had right to fight father. He recalled the preaching of Lord Krishna in the Gita and said "March on, ye soldiers of freedom, fight for Independence. Victory will kiss your feet. Concluding said "If you have to sacrifice your blood, sacrifice it for complete freedom and not for Dominion Status. Remember no nation ever grants freedom to another nation; hence it is futile to think of Dominion Status."

M. MAHOMED ALI COMPARES MUSLIMS TO FLIES!

(Continued from page 7.)

part in the present conference. (Applause). Mr. Jinnah had no other reply to the speaker's numerous communication except that he should proceed to Calcutta. "Did Mr. Jinnah wish us to face some conditions which befell him and his friend in Calcutta? (Hear, hear). This is the first time that any Muslim association has been so ill-treated and to consider this an insult not only to that League but to all Muslims. (Shame, shame).

There were only 49 delegates at the Calcutta League. Of them only five or six were representative men and of the rest I have heard their names for the first time, though as a member of Government for five and half years, I had the opportunity of extensive travel all over the country. You will further observe that the All-Parties' Convention asked the League to send fifty delegates but, as they were only 49 in all, they sent only 23 (laughter and cheers) and no one except Mr. Jinnah was allowed to speak in the Convention. They were shouted down by cries of "shame, shame" and were given no quarter. ("Shame, shame"). Every one of their requests was rejected by the Hindus. We would also have been similarly treated if we had joined them. It is far better to join here and express our feelings and demand from British parliaments that hese rights must be granted to us and that so long as these are not granted we shall not accept any constitution. (Cheers).

A REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

Continuing, Sir Muhammed said that the present was a conference on which every shade of opinion was represented. There were the Ali Brothers. (Cheers). There was Maulvi Kafaitullah, the President of the Jamiat-Ul-Ulema. They had there Maulvi Shafi Daudi who was at one time a non-co-operator. (Laughter).

Shafi Daudi: "At one time! Sir Muhammed you non-co-operated with us. At least you don't non-co-operate with us now. We all have true love of Islam although in the past our method of work differed."

Continuing Sir Muhammed Shafi said that over a hundred Muslim members of the central and provincial Legislatures were present at the Conference. Even a number of those, who took part in the Jinnah League were present. (Hear, hear). Thus there was no school of thought which was not present here. "I challenge anyone to show that any similar representative gathering of any community in India has been held." (Cheers). Sir Muhammed added that they had as their President one who was a unique personality in the Muslim world. (Cheers). Anyone who characterised the united voice of such a body of men as not representing the voice of Mussalmans would be wrong.

Such views as they had formulated there would carry great weight. Indeed if anyone rejected them Mussalmans would not be responsible for the consequences that would follow such a rejection. (Cheers). The resolution which the speaker was moving had been very carefully considered after taking note of the resolutions passed by the provincial conference. If the resolution was unanimously passed it would carry with it the feelings of seven crores of Muslims whose demand would irresistible. (Cheers).

M. MAHOMED ALI IN A HURRY FOR PRAYERS.

Sir Muhammed Shafi then read the resolution. Mr. Mahomed Ali who was called upon to second it, was cheered by the audience. He confined himself to second it in a formal manner as it was prayer time and he wished to reserve the right of reply if any one criticised the scheme.

Sir A. K. Gaznavi supporting the resolution reminded the audience that it was the Aga Khan who in 1906 led the Muslim deputation to Lord Minto which resulted in separate electorate. He was sure the labours of the present Conference will be beneficial to Indian Muslims.

Moulvi Shafi Daudi said that no Mussalman could give up separate electorates. Some Mussalmans were prepared to give up separate electorates on certain conditions. But those basis of agreement had been demolished by the Nehru Report and the fate of the Muslim proposals at Calcutta could only lead to the resolution under discussion.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal said that his experience of the last eight years convinced him that whatever they so far suspected about the Majority Community had come into true light now and the policy chalked out by Sir Syed Ahmed was correct for Mussalmans of India. Mussalmans in order to preserve their cultural identity must evolve a distinct constitution for themselves which could be applied in places they were in a majority.

Mr. Sherfuddin (C. P.) said he came from the Province of Dr. Moonje and knew how Mussalmans were treated there. He appealed to the Conference to accept the resolution which will save them from annihilation.

Mr. Hafiz Hidayat Hussain (U. P.) said the resolution was the last demand of the Indian Mussalmans and in case it was not conceded there shall never be peace in the country.

NOT TO WRECK NEHRU REPORT.

Moulvi Mohamud Yakub (Deputy President of the Assembly) said that "it was alleged that the Conference had been called to wreck the Nehru Report. But they on the other had not so far mentioned a word about it. Nor was it our intention to wreck it. Our sole aim had been to define the position of Indian Mussalmans in the future constitution of India and if the resolution under discussion was incorporated in the Nehru Report they would accept the Report also. But in the future Constitution of India, whether it was by Hindus or British if principles underlying the resolution were not incorporated, they would oppose it as vehemently as they would oppose the Nehru Report. Speaker said the problem in India could not be solved by Constitutions but by a change of heart. So long as the Maha Sabha mentality prevailed amongst Hindus there could never be any communal peace and India could never be free."

Referring to the remarks of the President of the Conference about cow sacrifice the speaker said the Mussalmans could give it up any day in deference to the susceptibilities of Hindus. But they could not do so either by force or by legislation. The resolution under discussion was most fair as it gave to the Hindu minorities the same privileges as it claimed for Mussalmans in the Provinces the latter were in a minority.

Proceeding Mr. Mahomed Yakub said that India was the only country where the Mussalmans had been in subjugation for 150 years. But they had a keener sense of freedom than Hindus who lost their freedom 1,500 years ago. He appealed to the Hindus to do justice to the Mussalmans of India.

A VOICE FROM PURDAH.

At this stage the ladies from behind the purdah sent a message supporting the resolution and expressing protest against the Nehru Report and joint electorates.

Mr. Abdul Aziz from Peshawar also supported the resolution.

PRIVILEGES NOT WANTED.

Dr. Shafat Ahmed from Allahabad developed two points. He said the Mussalmans did not want privileges but wanted their legitimate rights which were given to the minorities in the other parts of the world. They by the the resolution were declaring that with those safeguards they could come to terms with Hindus or the Government. Secondly the gathering showed that Islam was a living force and Mussalmans could neither be slaves of Hindus or Government, but were determined to live as a free people. Maulana Abdul Majid felt grateful to the Nehru Report which had united the Mussalmans.

Maulana Azad Subani explained why he opposed the Nehru Report. Firstly he said it embodied a wrong ideal which had been altered from freedom under Independence to the slavery of "Dominion Status." He would have excused than if they left it untouched as the present Conference had done. Secondly, instead of purging India of communalism they had intensified the struggle by dealing unfairly with minorities.

Mr. Sadique from Amritsar who at Calcutta had supported the motion for the League participating in Delhi Conference opposed the resolution mainly because it gave no latitude for further negotiations. His speech was punctuated with much interruptions and cries of "Sit down and explain your amendment." He frequently sought the protection of the Chair and was allowed to proceed with difficulty. He suggested that at that late hour even they should provide some provision whereby to keep the door open for further negotiation. The resolution as it was would rank as one-sided communal and reactionary. In conclusion he told the audience he was an equally vehement opponent of the Nehru Report.

NATIONAL CONVENTION CRITICISED

Maulana Mahomed Ali who followed said that the Convention at Calcutta instead of fighting the Simon Commission had agreed to Dominion Status in order to reconcile the Liberals but nothing been done to reconcile the Moslems. The Mussalmans were blamed for communalism inspite of the fact that two Hindus could not touch a third of their own religion. There was no country in the world where the treatment meted out to the untouchable was tolerated and with this treatment of theirs to their own kith and kin, how was it possible for the Mussalmans to trust them. The Nehru Report intended that although the universe may belong to God and the country to the British, but if be the Maha Sabha who will rule in the country. Personally he held they wanted liberty which they could easily compose their differences. He advised the Mussalmans not to afraid of the Hindu Majority as in all their religious battle in the past one Muslim had overpowered three Kafirs. But till they won freedom, separate electorates was only an effective device to keep them alone. In conclusion he [illegible] transferring residuary powers to the Central Government was aiming to destroy their sting and make them like a fly on his table. But even then they would have poisoned enough to contaminate the dinner with cholera germs.

RESOLUTION PASSED.

The resolution was further supported by Murti Wifayatullah (President, Jamaitul Ullama) and others and was carried unanimously. Mr. Sadique having left the Conference earlier.

On the motion of Moulana Shaukat Ali the House adopted a resolution expressing thanks to the Aga Khan.

By another resolution they decided to organise the community by concentrating on Primary Education and encouraging the arts and crafts among Mussalmans also to encourage Islamic culture by centralising work at mosques and starting newspapers.

The Conference then dispersed. The Aga Khan is leaving Delhi to-night.—A.P. Special.

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SUBJECTS COMMITT MEETING

HEATED DEBATE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 1.

The All-Parties Muslim Conference Subjects Committee met this morning and had over three hours' heated discussion regarding the main subjects before them, namely, enquiry. It was stated last night that the informal conversations at the Aga Khan's house had produced some provisional scheme acceptable to about a dozen leading members who took part in evolving it. But the discussions in the Subjects Committee to-day which were held behind closed doors are reported to have shown quite a distinct clevage of opinion which had to be accommodated to find united proposals. In a word the cleavage in either case is represented by the Shafi school of thought on the one hand and the Khilafat school as disclosed at the Patna Conference on the other hand. It is stated that the first proposition to be tackled by the Subjects Committee was that of political goal and as there were among them ardent supporters of Dominion Status and Independence, it was agreed that unity be obtained by their resolutions making mention of neither and merely insisting on federal constitution for India. Mr. Azad Sobhani is understood to have stood out even from this proposal, and the Ali Brothers were reported to be agreeable as the Independence section had already declared its views from the Khilafat and Jamait-ul-ulema platforms and it was considered a favourable position that the Dominion Status section was not allowed to have its way.

COMMUNAL ISSUE.

Next came the more controversial subject of electorates. A majority opinion, it is said, favoured separate electorates but the Khilafat section declared that they must also go further and give an alternative scheme which should embody their fundamental safeguards in any future constitution on the line of Patna resolution. Those who did not think with them argued that they had not come for such settlement and this card should therefore be reserved for the future. But that in the present circumstances there was no way out of separate electorates. The Khilafatists, while agreeable to the proposal that separate electorates should for the present continue, wished an alternative to be put forward so that neither the Nehru Report authors nor the Simon Commission may be in doubt regarding the Muslim position. There was however unanimity in the Committee on the points that separate electorates were granted to them on an understanding that it would not be removed until the Muslims themselves agreed and that neither the Simon Commission nor the authors of the Nehru Report could recommend its abandonment without the consent of the Muslim community. It is expected that some united formula would be hammered out by this evening reconciling both schools of thought as an open conflict would be fatal to the success of the Conference and to [illegible] results to its conclusions.—

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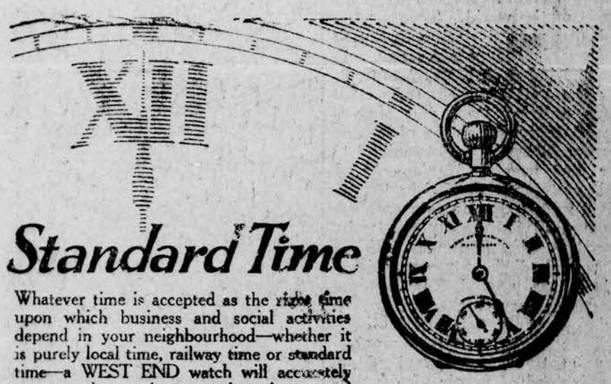

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INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENCE

(Continued from page 6.)

going into details it may be well to note here the novelty and significance of the ancient names of these gases. The Hindus called oxygen by the word "Prana", hydrogen by "Udana" and carbonic acid by "Apana".

SIGNIFICANCE OF "PRANA."

Prana comes from Sanskrit Pra and Ana, the latter being the same root as occurs in words like animal, animate, etc. Thus Prana means essential to live or inhaled, breathed-in gas. Thus it points unmistakably to oxygen, a gas that is inhaled and is essential to live. In contrast, compare Latin and German words, which are neither significant nor point unmistakably to oxygen. The word oxygen means oxygen-producing. Water and many oxides produce oxygen and so is denoted by the word. Sauer-stoffe means that which produces sour taste or acidity. Neither acidity nor sour taste is exclusively produced by oxygen alone. Thus the German word also is not significant.

The word "Udana" means upwards, and consequently the lightest gas hydrogen. Both the Latin and German words "hydrogen and wasserstoffe" mean the same thing, namely, produced from water. Since to produce water two gases, hydrogen and oxygen, are necessary, Latin and German terminology denotes either and consequently no definite significance is attached to them.

The word "Apana" means moving downwards or outwards and thus signifies a heavy or exhaled gas. The exhaled gas and a heavy gas as carbonic acid gas may denote the genetic connection of the gas to carbon, it tells neither its heaviness nor its unsuitability for breathing. It is an interesting commentary that the most scientifically gifted people of the West, were not gifted enough to create significant and original terminology.

A passage from Bhagwat Gita, the Bible of the Hindus, clearly shows that the Hindus not only knew these gases but understood their physiological action. The passage in question says: "I reside in animal body in the form of animal heat or digestive energy and with the aid of 'Prana' and 'Apana'. I digest the four kinds of foods." Think of the knowledge that is involved in this passage. It tells that oxygen and carbonic acid are involved in the process of digestion. This is quite in accord with modern science. The digestion means combustion of food and consequently requires oxygen. In the combustion of carbonaceous material carbonic acid is produced and accumulated. The removal of this gas is equally necessary to have complete digestion since it interferes with further action of oxygen. Thus, the aid of these two gases in the digestion phenomenon is beautifully established.

Now one may well ask, why did India, so well advanced in arts and sciences, retrogress? Why did she not continue her progress unto this day and show to the unbelieving West her mavellous capacity? The reason is not far to seek. We know that modern science is the result of co-operative development between various nations. Such co-operation is not possible unless the various nations of the world are brought together by easy communication and have their extreme differences delevelled. In ancient days India, hemmed in by natural barriers, not to speak of the lack of modern transportation facilities, worked alone in the field of arts and sciences, without having co-operation from other nations.

When the amount of knowledge began to grow in volume, she had no paper and printing to preserve this vast body of knowledge. Thus, they were forced to shorten this body of knowledge. They invented a short-hand method of expression as no other country has known unto this day. All body of knowledge was expressed according to this short method and memorized. Material expounded in volumes of the size of Webster's unabridged Dictionary were condensed in booklets of a score of pages. Panini's grammar, for example, is thus condensed. Naturally in time, the condensed form of knowledge, though preserved, became unintelligible of posterity, and consequently arrested the growth and progress of knowledge. Further, India had not the peace of mind to devote herself to the pursuit of knowledge for many a century, being constantly invaded by foreign nations and reduced to a subject nation. Thus, for these reasons the growth and progress of Indian Science became retroverted. As a part verification of this theory, it is interesting to note that it took nearly 1,500 years for England, France and Germany to develop their science to the stage at which they had inherited it from Greece and Rome.

(Report of an address given before the First India Conference of America held in New York City and organized by the India Society of America.)

—:o:—

EDUCATION OF INDIAN WOMEN

LORD LYTTON ON ITS INADEQUACY

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The immense educational field awaiting development in India was subject of Lord Lytton's presidential address at the Conference of Educational Associations in London. He drew special attention to the inadequacy of education of Indian women. Lord Lytton said that people who knew the country best were missionaries who never told the remainder of the world about it, whereas numbers of casual visitors usually wrote their impressions which were read by people knowing even less about the country.

Lord Lytton declared that what was wanted in India now was self-help and self-sacrifice among Indians themselves towards development of indigenous institutions. He paid a tribute to the pioneer work of Dr. Tagore's institution at Santiniketan which would prove a valuable experiment if it kept clear of politics and attracted the support of wealthy Indians. "We have accustomed the people to expect that Government will remedy all ills, but what is wanted, is to provide the people with the will to fight the evils themselves, and knowledge to do so successfully which can only be accomplished by those who speak the language of the country and knowing its religions and customs are prepared to devote their lives to helping the population to become the masters instead of the slaves of their environment."—Reuter

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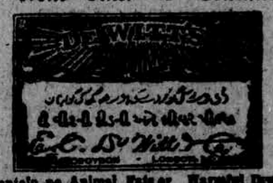

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Down

2. An umpire or referee. Decidedly not in agreement. 5 7. You cannot use your Rem Remington machines here remin golden. 14. If caught bending position. 15. Marked incivil producing a reaction. 23. A 25. Pear-shaped pot used in ch Remington invented typewriter

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IDEAL OF FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

TUG OF WAR BETWEEN SHAFI AND ALI BROTHERS

RESOLUTION OF ALL-MUSLIM PARTIE'S CONFERENCE

DELHI, Jan. 1.

There was a little tug of war in the Subjects Committee of the All-Muslim Parties Conference between the schools of thought represented by Sir Mahomed Shafi and by the Ali brothers, but eventually an agreement was reached in the shape of a resolution moved by Sir Mahomed Shafi in the open Conference, which was seconded by Maulana Mahomed Ali. The resolution, while conceding to the Ali brothers on the question of form, reproduced in substance the point of view of the Shafi school of thought. Thus it omitted the mention either of Dominion Status or Independence as the goal and urged a Federal Constitution. Similarly it omitted the mention of the Simon Commission and of the Nehru Report and urged that their demands must be met by whoever proposed or devised the contitution.

Sir Mahomed Shafi in moving the resolution (given below) laid great emphasis on the fact that the Conference was more representative than any community had hitherto been able to gather together and that its demand would be irresistible and if it was not accepted "in toto" by whosoever drafted the Constitution, Muslims would not be responsible for the consequences that would follow. (cheers). He ridiculed the attitude of the Jinnah League, and declared that the treatment meted out to Mr. Jinnah at the Convention was an insult to the entire Muslim community. (shame, shame).

TEXT OF RESOLUTION.

The resolution embodying their united demand runs as follows:—

Whereas in view of India's vast extent and its ethnological linguistic, administrative, and geographical or territorial divisions the only form of Government suitable to Indian conditions is a Federal System with complete autonomy and residuary powers vested in the constituent States, the Central Government having control only of such matters of common interests as may be specifically entrusted to it by the constitution.

And whereas it is essential that no bill, resolution, motion or amendment regarding inter-communal matters be moved, discussed or passed by any legislature, Central or Provincial, if a three-fourth majority of members of either Hindu or Muslim community affected thereby in that legislature, oppose the introduction, discussion or passing of such bill, resolution or amendment.

And whereas the right of the Muslim to elect their representatives on various Indian Legislatures through separate electorates is now the law of the land and Muslims cannot be deprived of that right without their consent.

ELECTORATES.

And whereas in the conditions existing at present in India and so long as these conditions continue to exist representation in various Legislatures and other Statutory Self-Governing bodies of Muslims through their own separate electorates is essential in order to bring into existence a really representative Democratic Government and whereas so long as Muslims are not satisfied that their rights and interests are adequately safeguarded in the Constitution they will in no way, consent to the establishment of joint electorates whether with or without conditions and whereas for the purposes aforesaid it is essential that Mussalmans should have their due share in the Central and Provincial Cabinets and whereas it is essential that the representation of Mussalmans in the various Legislatures and other Statutory Self-Governing bodies should be based on a plan whereby the Muslim majority of population shall in no way be affected and in provinces in which Mussalmans constitute a majority they shall have a representation in no case less than that enjoyed by them under the existing law,

And whereas representative Muslim gatherings in all provinces in India have unanimously resolved that with a view to provide adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim interests in India as a whole, Mussalmans should have right of 33 1/3 per cent representation in the Central Legislature and this Conference entirely endorses that demand,

PROBLEM OF SIND.

And whereas on ethnological, linguistic, geographical and administrative grounds the Province of Sind has no affinity whatever with the rest of Bombay Presidency and its unconditional constitution into a separate province possessing its own separate legislative and administrative machinery on the same lines as in other Provinces of India is essential in the interests of its people, the Hindu minority in Sind being given adequate and effective representation in excess of their proportion in population as may be given to Mussalmans in Provinces in which they constitute a minority of population.

And whereas the introduction of constitutional reforms in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan along such lines as may be adopted in other Provinces of India is essential not only in the interests of those Provinces but also of the constitutional advance of India as a whole, the Hindu minorities in those Provinces being given adequate and effective representation in excess of their proportion in population as is given to Muslim community in provinces in which it constitutes a minority of population,

And whereas it is essential in the interests of Indian administration that provision should be made in the constitution giving Mussalmans their adequate share, along with other Indians, in all services of the State and of all Statutory Self-Governing bodies having due regards to the requirements of efficiency.

PROTECTION OF MUSLIM CULTURE

And whereas having regard to socio-political conditions obtaining in India it is essential that the Indian constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion, personal law and Muslim charitable institutions and for their due shares in grants-in-aid.

And whereas it is essential that the constitution should provide that no change in the Indian constitution shall after its inauguration be made by the Central Legislature except with the concurrence of all States constituting the Indian Federation,

This Conference emphatically declares that no constitution by whomsoever proposed or devised will be acceptable to Indian Mussalmans unless it conforms with the principles embodied in this resolution.—A. P.

WITCHCRAFT TRIAL IN AMERICA

150,000 PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE IN MAGIC

NEW YORK, Sunday, Dec. 9.

As tounding revelations of the prevalence of so-called witchcraft and "pow-wow" necromancy rites among the 150,000 residents of York County, Pennsylvania, and the neighbourhood have been made in consequence of the investigation of the recent murder of Nelson Rehmeyer, aged fiftynine, famous locally as a practitioner of black magic.

John H. Blymyer, aged thirty-two, a rival worker in witchcraft, and his two assistants have been arrested and accused of the murder. One of the prisoners, it is alleged, confessed that they killed Rehmeyer in an effort to obtain hair from his head for burial behind a chickenhouse in order to "cure an evil spell" which Rehmeyer was accused of casting over Blymyer and the family of M. J. Hess, thus causing household discord.

LONELY FARMHOUSE.

The murder occurred on the night of November 27, at Rehmeyer's lonely farmhouse in a suburb of the city of York following a terrible struggle in which Rehmeyer resisted efforts to cut his hair.

Blymyer, who is awaiting trial, is quoted as saying, "I did not expect to kill Rehmeyer, but now I no longer feel bewitched. I can now eat and sleep".

Mr. Lu Zech, the coroner who investigated the murder, declares that three-fourths of the population of York County believe in witchcraft and practise "pow-wow" rites. He asserts that five infant deaths during the past two years are traceable to black magic.

York County's early settlers were Germans, and their present-day descendants still remain under the spell of medieval German necromancy. One of their sacred words is "hex", said to be corrupt German for witch.

"Pow-wow" doctors abound in the neighbourhood, having thousands of patients, who have unbounded trust in their charms. "Pow-wow" is the North American Indian word, apparently adapted because of its mysterious sound.

Investigators who have been making inquiries during the past week found a general belief that a flitch of bacon drives away warts, that a key hung down the back stops bleeding at the nose, that linen taken from a body reduces swellings, and that pulling a child backwards through a bramble bush cures whooping cough.

There are scores of other such "cures," which must be accompanied by the pronunciation of mystic words or the display of secret signs for efficiency.

The "witch doctors" use as witchcraft guides "The Sixth and Seventh Books of the Magical Spirit Art of Moses" (sometimes called "The Black Art Bible",) and the "Hummelsbrief," or "Heaven's Letter."

SPECIAL RAIN.

Few of these volumes are in circulation and possession of them therefore gives special rank in Pennsylvania witchcraft circles.

Blymyer denies the accusation that black magic secrets have been passed to him through generations of ancestors. He declares that he was taught "pow-wowing," by Mrs. Emma Knopp, of Marietta, near York, aged seventy, a wrinkled, witch-like dame who looks a hundred, and has but one remaining tooth—a long, sharp-pointed fang.

America is greatly stirred by the revelations. Efforts are being made by Pennsylvania civic bodies to devise means of stamping out the sorcerers, but prosecutions are seldom successful. Almost any jury summoned to hear cases in York County contains believers in witchcraft who make "guilty" verdicts more difficult.

The city of York, the capital of York County, is a modern municipality with handsome buildings, and is a wealthy centre of a fertile agricultural region, yet witch "pow-wow" doctors ply their trade in the city equally with the country districts, where almost every farmhouse is said to be tained with belief in witchcraft.—The Daily Express.

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GLADSTONE AND VICTORIA

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"SHE HOLDS ME NOW AT ARM'S LENGTH"

(By Stuart Hodson.)

On January 2, 1896, Mr. Gladstone expressed in his Diary his "strong desire" that his family should, after his death, "be most careful to keep in the background all information respecting the personal relations of the Queen and myself during these later years down to 1894, when they died a kind of natural death."

They were, he added, "rather sad in themselves," though outwardly unruffled. "It was the kind and generous farewell from Ponsonby which had to fill for me the place of a farewell from my Sovereign."

Lord Gladstone has decided that the publication of Mr. Buckle's "Letters of Queen Victoria," which he regards as presenting Lord Beaconsfield in the best, and Mr. Gladstone in the worst, possible light, renders this injunction no longer binding; and the third part of this book consists mainly of the evidence, afforded mostly by Mr. Gladstone's private diary and by the Queen's letters to him of what the relations of the two really were.

BEACONFIELD'S ASCENDANCY.

Lord Gladstone's conclusions are:

(1) That up to 1876 while there were occasional disagreements on policy, the Queen was personally quite friendly to Gladstone.

(2) That form this date onwards she was steadily and irreconcilably hostile to him, and.

(3) That this change was due to the personal ascendency of Lord Beaconsfield over the Queen's mind.

That their relations were perfectly friendly in the early days is clear from the long account given in the diary of how the Queen sent for Gladstone (though he was then only Chancellor of the Exchequer) after the Prince Consort's death in 1862.

"It was in the small seam where the Prince Consort used to sit that I was placed to await her. In a few minutes she entered with her usual simple dignity. After bowing, I fell on my knee to kiss her hand. She took mine, held it for two or three minutes, and pressed it. She told me much by that slight action.

They talked for nearly an hour. She "bade him farewell with great kindness." "I kissed her hand again, and said, in retiring, 'God bless you, Madam, God bless you.'"

HOW THE CHANGE CAME.

And this friendliness continued. When he took office on Dec. 5, 1868, he records, "The Queen was kind cheerful, even playful." On Dec. 13 he "was graciously received." On Feb. 7, 1874, he saw the Queen and "nothing could be more frank, natural, and kind than her manner throughout."

Then came the change. At first, being out of office, he heard only rumous of it. Then, in July, 1881, he records, "She is as ever perfect in her courtesy, but as to confidence she holds me now at arm's length." In November he is "always outside an iron ring and without any desire, had I the power, to break it through."

In March, 1885, the Queen said she had read a speech of Mr. Gladstone's "with deep and unfeigned regret." She had read it proved, an incorrect summary; but "there has been no expression of regret. A Queen—most unhappy for her—can no more confess than a journalist." The end of the Government was a relief to him—"including in this sensation my painful relations with the Queen, who will have a like feeling."

A SINGULAR CONVERSATION.

At his final interview he records:

The conversation . . . was a singular one, when regarded as the probabel last word with the Sovereign after 54 years of political life and a good quarter of a century's service rendered to her in office. The Queen was in good spirit: her manners altogther pleasant. She made me sit at once. Asked after my wife as we began and sent a kind message to her as we ended.

About me personally I think her single remark was that I should require some rest. I remember that on a closing audience in 1874 she said she felt sure I might be reckoned upon to support the Throne. She did not say anything of the sort to-day. Her mind and opinions have since that been seriously warped and I respect her for her scrupulous avoidance of anything which could have seemed to indicate a desire on her part to claim anything in common with me."

HIS LAST INTERVIEW.

So it went on to the end. In July, 1892, in an interview, the Queen was "certainly polite, in nothing helpful." In March, 1893, the audience was "a form as usual, indeed, I fear, a sham." On July 10, "pure form, though over half an hour." Then came the last interview—really the last, when he came to bring his resignation in 1894.

She asked if she need read it before conversing with me. I said that rested wholly with her Majesty. Then followed the short conversation: and on retirement I kissed hands. Not one word was said of the resignation: and it seems that if it was accepted it was in some way accepted before it was tendered. I did not on retiring procer service as I did in writing to the Prince of Wales: for what was my service worth? Not one syllable proceeded from H. M. either as to the future or the past. I could not go tiuting.'

EGGED ON.

The fact of the change in the Queen's attitude to Gladstone seems proved by this Diary. That the cause of this attitude was Disraeli's ascendency over the Queen's mind is hardly doubtful. Lord Gladstone has a remarkable chapter, in which he cities certain pdivate letters taht passed between the Queen and Disraeli (Published in the "Life of Disraeli"), showing the latter egging the Queen on to an attempt to keep Mr. Gladstone out of office.

"This was no ordinary change of Government," she wrote, "but had been brought about by the most unjust and shameful wersecutions of Mr. Gladstone."

But the extraordinary ascendancy over her mind which Disraeli secured is well known. What this book reveals is Gladstone's position, which has not been so well known and has been much misrepresented.

There is much else of great interest in this book, which present Gladstone primarily, not as the great statesman or the great orator, almost inhuman in his aloofness, but as a singularly human man.

Incidentally, Lord Gladstone disposes let us hope for ever, of the picture of the G.O.M. as a violent, overbearing ogre at home. It is a grotesque travesty of a serious but extraordinary happy and in many ways attractive home life.—The Daily News

("After thirty years." By the Right Hon. Viscount Gladstone Machmillan 21s. net.)

THE ORPHENS OF INDIA

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TAN SEN ANNIVERSARY

Tan Sen, the King of Indian Musicians was born in a village not very far off from the capital of the Gwalior State. He was brought up under the fostering care of Hazrat Mohmed Gaus to whose spiritual powers, it is said, Tan Sen owed his debut in this world. From his very childhood Tan Sen showed his tendency towards music and received his preliminary training in the art at the school founded by Raja Man Singh at Gwalior. Later he is reported to have sat at the feet of Harda Shami Maharaj of Brindaban who was the originator of the Rag Dharopad.

Tan Sen was patronised for some time by Raja Rama Chandra of Rewah from whom Akbar, the great requestioned his services. He was one of the Nine Gems (Navratanas) of Akbar's Court.

Tan Sen as his name signifies was a Brahmin by birth, though Abul Fazal mentions him in Aeen-a-Akbari as Mian Tan Sen. Tan Sen's mausoleum is situated in the grounds of the tomb of Mohmed Gaus who was a contemporary of Babar, Humayun and Akbar. An old tamarind tree exists to this day near the place, the leaves of which when chewed are believed to be capable of imparting melodious voice.

His late Highness the Maharaja Sir Madhavrao Scindia with his usual foresight and generosity sanctioned a decent amount from the coffers of the State to perpetuate the memory of this Indian Orpheus by annually celebrating his death anniversary and bringing together the musicians and singers from all the four corners of the Indian Continent on the occasion.

This year the anniversary is to come off on 5th, 6th and 7th January 1929 and the Managing Committee with its pushing Secretary Mr. V. N. Kau, M. A., is doing its best to make the function an unqualified success and to take steps to hold along with it every year an All-India Symposium. It is also proposed to award medals, cash prizes and certificates of merit to deserving artists, and to organise a society to look after the welfare of the singers and musicians.

It is hoped that lovers of Indian Music and Musicians and Singers of repute will make it a point to attend the Symposium and thus contribute towards the uplift of Indian Music.

HOW TO WEIGH AN ELEPHANT

A Sample of Oriental Wisdom

How would you proceed to weigh an elephant if you were assigned this task and had no large enough scales on which the animal could step? (asks Berthold Laufer, in *Asia*). Of course, with the huge platforms of our modern scales there is no difficulty in taking an elephant's weight, but imagine yourself a thousand or two thousand years back in the countries of the Orient where elephants were tamed as working beasts and kept for purposes of war, and where it sometimes was desirable to ascertain the pachyderm's weight, although no scales of such dimensions were known.

In India and China an ingenious solution of the problem of how to weigh an elephant was discovered without a direct contact between the scales and the animal.

A CHINESE TALE.

An old Chinese story tells of a refractory vassal State which tired of its submission to the sway of the Emperor and yearned for self-determination and independence. Its prime minister drew up a remonstrance, which was forwarded to His Majesty by a special ambassador, who was accompanied by a live elephant. The document in question contained the following stipulation: 'We are herewith sending to the Emperor an elephant, and the condition we impose is that the exact weight of the elephant must be determined within [illegible] days and duly promulgamated. If this condition be fulfilled our State will continue to pay the annual tribute as was previously done; but if the condition be not fulfilled, our State will declare its independence and forthwith invade the imperial domain."

The Emperor, on reading this document, flew into a rage and ordered the envoy executed for his audacity. The latter pointed out that he was not to be blamed but was merely acting on behalf of his prince and that, although his death would be a matter of no importance, he apprehended that the other vassal kingdoms might scoff at the Emperor for not possessing a single subject capable of acquitting himself of of the insignificant task of weighing an elephant.

MINISTER BAFFLED.

The Emperor felt the force of this argument and issued instructions that the ambassador should be properly received and entertained. At the same time he entered into a conference with his ministers, who perused the remonstrance and were commanded to devise without delay a plan for weighing the elephant.

The ministers were non-plused. The idea of weighing anything of the bulk and dimensions of an elephant had never occurred to them before; nor was anything like this mentioned in the discourses of the ancient sages. They sat for hours to solemn silence, cudgeling their brains and vainly trying to solve the problem. They informed their imperil master of their helplessness and were threatened with losing their heads unless they succeeded within two days.

THE BOY'S SCHEME.

One of the ministers, named Khan, who had hitherto been a special favourite at court, went home with a most doleful appearance and refused to eat and speak. He had a son, named Khan Lo, who was only twelve years of age, and who still attended school, where he had gained a high reputation for the excellence of his studies. Questioned by his son concerning the cause of his grief, the father told the story. Thereupon Khan Lo burst into laughter, assuring him that he knew of a plan by which the elephant could be weighed. He refused, however, to reveal his secret to his father, saying that he would divulge it to no one save the Emperor.

Ushered into the Imperial presence, he stated that he was prepared to undertake the task and that in case of failure he was willing to submit to any punishment meted out by the Emperor. The latter inquired what need to carry out his scheme. He replied that he had only three requests to make: in the first place, he wanted a large boat and a heap of stones; second, he desired their populace to be allowed to assemble on the banks of the river to witness the weighing of the elephant; and, third, he asked that the ambassador who had brought the elephant should not be put to death but should be permitted to return to his country, so that he might inform his prince that the Emperor had at least one subject capable of dealing with intricate problems.

The following day the experiment was put to the test. A throng of people repaired to the banks of the river to witness the spectacle. Kan Lo, mounted on horse-back, set out for the river, accompanied by the ambassador and an imperial body-guard, the elephant following. In the river a boat was in readiness, anchored near the bank, and closed by it was a pile of stones, of uniform size.

NO EASY TASK.

The youth ordered the elephant to be led on board the boat. The task was by no means easy; for the animal bolted and tried all ways of resistance until, well secured by ropes, it was pushed and pulled by the keepers and finally plunged into the bark, which sank deep down into the water under the weight of so unusual a cargo. Suddenly Kan Lo directed that the elephant should be removed from the boat and taken back ashore; and, after a careful examination of the boat, he had it loaded with the stones.

The multitude remained septic, unable to see what possible connection there could be between the elephant and a cargo of stones. With great care Kan Lo watched the process of loading, and, after a large quantity of stones had been placed on board, he stopped further loading and had the stones removed. Then he counted the stones and announced boldly that he was in possession of the exact weight of the animal. The crowd greeted this declaration with loud shouts of derision.

GREAT REJOICINGS.

Kan Lo hen stepped forward and gave the following explanation: "My object in placing the elephant on board the bark was to find out how deep the boat would sink into the water under the animal's weight. Then I carefully marked the water-line and disembarking the elephant, loaded the boat with stones of uniform size and weight, watching until it sank into the water down to the line reached when the elephant was on board. I next counted the number of stones, and, knowing the weight of each stone, I could easily calculate the total weight of all these stones, which would be the equivalent of the weight of the elephant."

Great were the rejoicings of the people, who now realized that Kan Lo had accomplished his task. The Emperor was immensely pleased and conferred on him the rank of prime minister. Moral: wisdom depends not on age, and he who is devoid of it may live in vain for a hundred years.

AN INDIAN STORY.

This remarkable procedure of weighing an elephant is, however, not Chinese in origin but is due to the genius of India. The same story is on record in the *Tripitaka*, an immense collection of literature which constitutes the sacred scriptures of the Buddhists. It was exactly translated from the Sanskrit into Chinese by a numerous staff of learned monks during the first centuries of our era. Since it was subsequently printed in several editions, the entire collection of writings is still preserved intact in the Chinese recension, although many of the original Sanskrit treaties written on palm-leaves were easily destroyed and are now lost. Thus the Indian story of weighing the elephant is known only from the Chinese translation of a Buddhist work called *Tsa pao tsang king*, which was executed in the year 472 of our era.

In his story the scene is laid in a kingdom, where it was customary to ostracize old men and expel them beyond the borders. Now there lived a great minister of state who had an old father; it was the minister's duty to banish him, but, being anmated by filial piety, he could not make up his mind to obey the law. He dug a subterranean habitation in which he secretly sheltered the old man. Shortly afterward a celestial being made his appearance in that kingdom and propounded several enigmas to the King, threatening that, if they were not solved within seven days, he and his realm would be completely destroyed.

SOLUTION TO THE RIDDLES.

The King's ministers were unable to answer the questions, and, despite the issues of proclamations and the promise of magnificent rewards no responses were forthcoming until the faithful minister submitted the riddles to his hidden father, who found the solution of all of them. One question was, "What is the weight of this great white elephant?"

The minister's wise father made the following answer: "Place the elephant on a large afloat on a large lake. Then cut a mark or notch on the boat at the point where it sinks in the water. Remove the elephant from the large and fill the boat with stone whits until these reach the water-mark. By summing up the total weight of these stones, you will have the weight of the elephant."

REFORMS IN AFGHANISTAN

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KANYA MAHA VIDYALAYA STUNTS CONGRATULATE QUEEN SOUIA

The following message has been se[illegible] Her Majesty Queen Souriya of Afg[illegible]tan by the students and the staff o[illegible] Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur, i[illegible]preciation of the reforms which are introduced in Afghanistan affecting general weal of womankind there.

May it please Your Majesty,—W[illegible] girl students and the staff of the [illegible] Maha Vidyalaya (Girls' College), J[illegible]dur, Punjab, have learnt with pro[illegible] pleasure the news about the 'aboliti[illegible] purdah and cognate reforms pertain[illegible] the general weal of womankind i[illegible]ghanistan, which your royal conso[illegible] Majesty King Amanullah is intro[illegible] and of which Your Majesty is not [illegible]ly a passive onlooker but a zealous [illegible]cate. We heartily hail Your Maj[illegible] noble efforts to uplift the Afghan [illegible] whose destinies Providence has been [illegible]ed to put under your care, for we [illegible]dians and Punjabis are the ne[illegible] neighbours of the Afghans and o[illegible] gra[illegible]al proximity naturally [illegible] ou[illegible]estines with theirs. The mar[illegible] ever[illegible] in one country is bound t[illegible] on the[illegible]ther and we hope that in [illegible] we [illegible]ll enjoy along with the sweet [illegible] of Kabul the moral and social fr[illegible] the reforms that Your Majesties are [illegible]ing in Afghanistan. These will m[illegible] only the upliftiug of Afghanistan [illegible] laws of anthropology that of India [illegible] We deeply appreciate all the refor[illegible]taining to polygamy, education, [illegible] or rights of citizenship for both t[illegible] and especially the abolition of [illegible] because this last mentioned unna[illegible]stitution is highly cruel to our [illegible] stunts their physical growth, cra[illegible]mental and intellectual developm[illegible] dwarfs their social being. Our [illegible] expr[illegible]s our sympathy with and [illegible]ciate those reforms is further deri[illegible] the fact that we belong to an i[illegible] that has long battled for exactl[illegible] reforms for our Indian sisters h[illegible]dia.

Asia has been the cradle of al[illegible]gions of the world. It has bee[illegible]mary source of the world's lig[illegible]ledge and philosophy. It has g[illegible] to Christ, Mohammed, Budd[illegible] Chandra and Krishna besides [illegible]numerable luminaries on the sp[illegible]mament of the world. However [illegible]fils Himself in many ways and [illegible] is to-day progressing on a diff[illegible] of civilization. Asia had long w[illegible] advents of this new era with ch[illegible] philosophic indifference till Jap[illegible] the note of awakening China [illegible] travail of her new birth is a[illegible] remodelling herself and we are [illegible] Majesties' names will be remem[illegible] pride and honour when the ta[illegible] reawakening of East and of t[illegible] Afghanistan is told by the hi[illegible]

May Your Majesty live long [illegible] happy day of the regeneratio[illegible]demption of the Orient.

THE

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